

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

CENTRAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

ACCESSION NO. 22427

CALL No. 069.09(5426)/U.P.P.M.

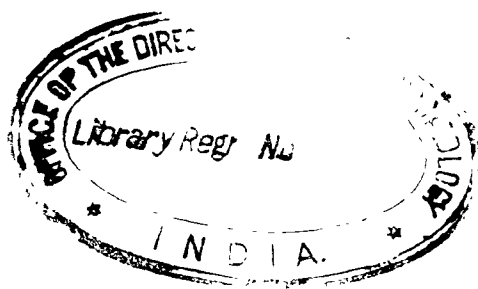
D.G.A. 79

1)

7.

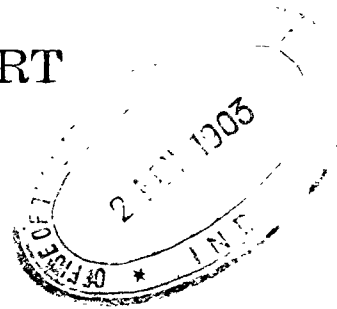
5





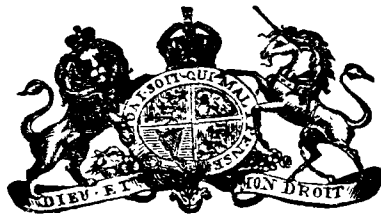
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE



Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1903.

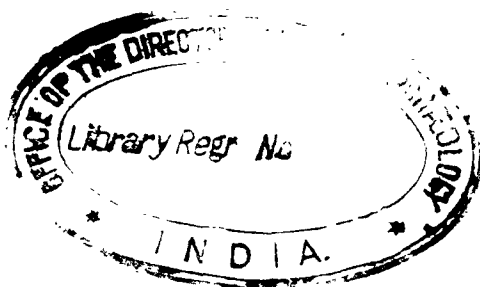


039.34541
U.P. A.M.

ALLAHABAD:

Printed at the United Provinces Government Press.

1903.



Maximum limit of report—Five pages.

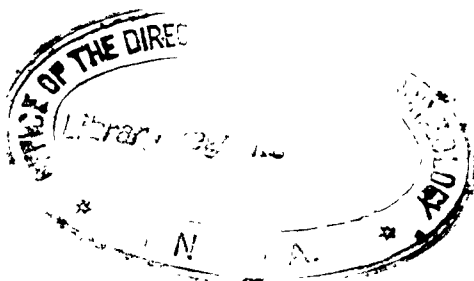
22427.
6.2.56.
069. 09(5426)/L.P.P.M

CONTENTS.

PARA.	PAGE.
2. Committee of management	1
3. Establishment	<i>ib.</i>
4. Buildings	<i>ib.</i>
5. Additions to the Museum	1 & 2
6. Natural History Section	2
7. Art Section	<i>ib.</i>
8. Artware Sale Dépôt	<i>ib.</i>
9. Archæological Section	2 & 3
10. Numismatic Section	3
11. Proceedings of the Coin Committee	3 to 5
12. Ethnology	5
13. Economic Section	<i>ib.</i>
14. Picture Gallery	<i>ib.</i>
15. Library	<i>ib.</i>
16. Cases and furniture	<i>ib.</i>
17. Visitors	5 & 6
18. Finances	6

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—Showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1903	7
„ B.—List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1903	8
„ C.—Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1903	9



No. $\frac{1800}{\text{VIII}-506}$ OF 1903.

FROM

F. J. PERT, Esq., I.C.S.,
OFFICIATING DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES.

Dated Lucknow, the $\frac{11}{15}$ th July 1903.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending March 31st, 1903.

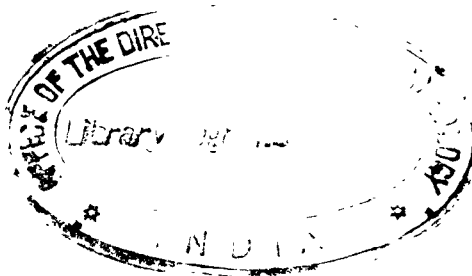
2. The work of reflooring the rooms in the Lál Báradari was completed during the year and has greatly improved the condition of the building. The Natural History Section has suffered from the absence of Mr. W. Jesse, but important additions were made to the Art and Numismatic Sections. Acknowledgments are due to the various donors specified in Appendix B and to the Coin Committee for the assistance they have rendered to the Museum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

F. J. PERT,
Officiating Director.



No. 170.

FROM—BABU GANGA DHAR GANGULI,

Deputy Curator and Acting Secretary

Provincial Museum Committee, Lucknow,

TO—The Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture,

United Provinces.

Dated Lucknow, the 23rd June 1903.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information and orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the Annual Report on the working of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1903.

2. *Committee of Management.*—The vacancy left on the Committee by the death of Mr. M. J. White, late Principal of the Canning College, Lucknow, was filled up during the year by the appointment of Mr. A. H. Pirie as member in his place. The office of President was held by Mr. J. B. Thomson, I.C.S., till November last, when Mr. L. A. S. Porter, I.C.S., succeeded him as Commissioner of the Lucknow Division. The duties of the Secretary were performed by me throughout the year.

One Committee meeting was held during the year, all business of an ordinary nature being carried on by circulating the papers.

3. *Establishment.*—Two casualties occurred during the year among the subordinate establishment of the Museum: the Botanical Collector and a chaprasi died of plague in February last.

4. *Buildings.*—The reflooring of the rooms in the Lál Bāradari building, which was commenced in December 1901, was vigorously carried on during the earlier months of the year under report, till the work was completely finished in November last. With a substantial flooring of bricks the rooms on the first floor of this building are now less exposed to the attack of white ants which infested the old wooden floors; whilst an increased number of pavement lights built into the brick floor has greatly improved the condition of the rooms below, which hitherto suffered from deficient light. During the progress of repairs, visitors were admitted only into parts of the Museum till towards the end, when it had to be closed for nearly three months to enable the workmen to finish their work before the commencement of the cold season. In June last, when the dismantling of the roofs was in progress, exhibits of the value of Rs. 106-8-0 were found missing from a show-case which had been kept aside with several others in an adjoining room. As this room was not accessible to the public, the inference was that the articles had been stolen by one of the workmen who tampered with the case in the quiet hours of midday rest. The police investigated the matter, but the theft could not be traced to anybody. The loss which the Museum thus suffered during the repairs to the building was duly reported to Government in July last.

5. *Museum.*—The acquisitions of the year number 669 and are classed as under :—

	No.
Natural History	7
Artware	52
Economic	32
Archæological, including Epigraphical matter ...	3
Numismatic... ..	330
Ethnological	6
Books, periodicals, drawings	239
Total	669

See Appendix
B.

Of this total, 326 articles were acquired by purchase, 3 were collected by Mr. William Jesse, member of the Managing Committee, and 340 were contributed by various institutions and individuals. Detailed lists of the acquisitions are given in the Deputy Curator's monthly reports which are published with the proceedings of the Committee.

6. *Natural History Section*.—The new specimens include three birds and a chicken of monstrous birth, one rock snake, and two insects. This section of the Museum was deprived, for a greater portion of the year, of the care and attention which Mr. Jesse bestowed on it owing to that gentleman's proceeding to Europe on long leave in December 1901. If the taxidermist had not many skins to prepare during the year, his time was fully taken up by the existing collection which required constant looking after during the period the building was under repair.

7. *Art Section*.—Important additions were made to this section during the year. The opportunity was taken to visit the Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures held at Delhi in connection with the Coronation Darbár and to make a selection of specimens for the Museum. Exhibits of the value of Rs. 382 were bought at Delhi which, with other acquisitions of the year, comprise old *bidri* and damascened ware; ornamental brassware from Jaipur, Persia; Tanjore metalwork; Moradabad metalware; silverware (Cutch work); inlaid and painted woodware from Jullundar; *papier mâché* work by Kashmir workmen; carved sandal wood from Mysore; carved ivory (Vizagapatam work); wood carving from Saháranpur; musical instruments from Lucknow; embroidery from Bukhára, Kashmir, Ludhiána, Hazára, Ráwalpindi, Agra, and Lucknow; curtains from Sandila in Oudh. The most valuable acquisition of the year is a finely carved doorway with doors in *shisham* wood (*Dalbergia sissoo*) executed by Saháranpur workmen under the supervision of the Municipal Board; it measures $11' 2\frac{1}{2}" \times 7' 5"$ and fills one of the central arches in the Lál Báradari building. At the request of the Exhibition authorities the doorway was in the first instance exhibited at Delhi, whence it was transmitted to Lucknow at the close of the Exhibition.

8. *Artware Sale Dépôt*.—To make the existence of the dépôt more widely known among visitors to Lucknow, printed notices setting forth the quality of articles sold at the Museum were posted at prominent places in the city. The sales of the year amounted to Rs. 961—a figure which was never attained since the inception of the dépôt in 1897. This result has been mainly due to an influx of a large number of European visitors to the station at the close of the Delhi Darbár. An effort was made during my short visit to Delhi to induce some of the art manufacturers of the United Provinces to contribute to the stock of the sale-room attached to the Museum. Several of them seemed to realize the advantages offered by the institution, but so far only one of them, a wood carver of Saháranpur, has actually profited by it by sending articles which found ready purchasers at Lucknow. The stock of the dépôt includes a variety of wares produced in the United Provinces, but the kinds which are most in demand are Lucknow clay toys, pottery, and *bidriware*; Khurja (Bulandshahr) pottery; Moradabad metalware; and Benares brassware. The year's sales brought in a profit of Rs. 58.

9. *Archæological Section*.—This important section of the Museum occupies the rooms on the ground floor of the Lál Báradari building some of which not only suffered from insufficient light, but were overcrowded with stone sculptures received in the Museum from time to time. As has been mentioned in a preceding paragraph, much improvement has been effected by the use of a series of pavement lights in the ceilings, whilst the crowded state of the rooms has been remedied by rearranging the sculptures on properly constructed stands of masonry work in rows and around the pillars which support the girders. The acquisitions of the year comprise a stone image of a goddess from Kosam-Garhwa in the Allahabad district, the supposed site of the ancient Kausámbí of

Buddhist legend ; an inscribed brick from Sankisa in the Etah district ; and a brass seal of Alamgir Bádsháh (Aurangzeb, 1658—1707 A. D.) discovered by young children in a house at S'adatganj in Lucknow. At the instance of the Director-General of Archæology the stone image has been rescued from abstraction by the people of Kosam-Garhwa, who had carried it to some distance from the ruins with a view to instal it as a village deity. The inscription on the brick from Sankisa is sunk in characters of the Asoka period and purports to be the record of a votive offering or donation from a sandalwood merchant named Kudiña (कुडिन्स चंदन वणिजस). The brass seal of Alamgir is in perfect preservation and is a fine specimen of seal-engraving as practised by Muhammadan artisans of the seventeenth century A.D.

10. *Numismatic Section.*—Three hundred and thirty new coins were added to the Museum cabinet, viz. three gold, 309 silver, and 18 copper. Of these, two gold and 158 silver coins were contributed by the Government of the United Provinces ; one gold and one silver, and four copper were presented respectively by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and a private donor ; and 150 silver and 14 copper were purchased from funds supplied by the Director-General of Archæology in India. The gold coins include two of Srimad Muhammad bin Sam and one of Sri Pratápa Deva Ráya of the Vijayanagar dynasty, Southern India. The silver series comprises mostly coins of the Mughal Emperors from Akbar to Sháh Alam II, with coins of the Muhammadan rulers of Persia, Afghánistán, Herát, Káshgar, Khokand, Kashmir, and Oudh, including specimens of Sassanian, Durráni, and Sikh coins. The copper coins, though few in number, include several of the Græco-Bactrian and Scythic Kings of India, viz. Antialkides, Apollodotus, Menander, Hermæus, Azes, Spalagadames, Gondophares, Zeionises, Kadphises, Kanishka, and Huvishka. Nine silver coins were sold during the year, the proceeds of sale being paid into the Treasury as Museum receipts.

The proceedings of the Coin Committee as reported by Mr. Burn, I.C.S., Secretary to the Committee, are embodied in the following paragraph.

11. (i) The members in India at the commencement of the year were Messrs. Hooper, Wright, and Delmerick and Major Vost. Mr. G. B. Bleazby, Assistant Accountant-General, joined the Committee in November 1902, and Mr. Burn was Secretary throughout the year.

(ii) A rough list of part of the Mughal copper coins was made ; but these coins could not be completely catalogued as the members have few opportunities of visiting Lucknow, and the Museum Committee was unwilling to allow coins to be sent away from the cabinet.

(iii) Twenty-nine cases of treasure-trove were reported relating to 1,704 coins, of which 1,649 were examined by the Secretary. The classes to which the coins examined belonged are shown below :—

Metal.	Class of coin.				
	Mediæval.	Mughal.	Oudh.	Modern Native States.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gold	30	1	...	2	33
Silver	86	1,472	51	5	1,614
Copper ... ..	...	2	...	...	2
Total	116	1,475	51	7	1,649

(iv) On the recommendation of the Committee 603 coins were acquired under the Act and distributed as follows :—

Institution.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	2	158	160
Calcutta "	129	129
Lahore "	84	84
Madras "	62	62
Nágpur "	49	49
Asiatic Society, Bengal	48	48
Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch)	39	39
British Museum	28	28
Acquired for sale at Lucknow	4	4
Total	2	601	603

(v) The following coins acquired appear to be unpublished :—

(1) Jahangir, Mint, Agra.

Obverse, in elongated
mihrahi area.

ماه اورا له
صرتن اكره
شنة

Reverse, in square with mihrahs
in each side.

نگير شاه اكره
نور الدين

(2) Shah Jahan, Mint Dar-us-Saltanat, Lahor.

Obverse.

محمد شهاب الدين
صاحب قران ثمان
شاه جهان بادشاه
غاز احمد

Reverse.

لا اله الا الله
محمد
رسول الله
ضرب
دار السلطنة لاهور
شاه جهان

(3) Jahandar, Mint, Bareli.

Obverse.

بادشاه جهان
١١٢٤
قران جهاندار
زور بر ميه جوصاب

Reverse.

يحيى بن يوسف
احمد جلوس
ضرب

(4) Farrukh Siyar, Mint, Farrukhabad,

(5) Ahmad Shah Bahadur, half rupee of Muhammadabad Banares.

(6) Alamgir II, half rupee of Muhammadabad Banares.

(7) " " Mint, Muhammadabad Banares.

Obverse.

شاه عز الدين عالم گير ثمان
صاحب ١١٦٤
قران
زور بر ميه جوصاب

The reading is not complete, but the couplet is new, and probably reads :—

سکه زور بر ميه جوصاب قرانی
شاه عز الدين عالم گير ثمانی

There is an *alif* in the first line which may be a mistake for *je*, in which case *je* should be read for *je* which is unusual.

(vi) On the recommendation of the Committee, 16 Græco-Bactrian and Indo-Scythian coins, and 148 silver coins (Mughal, Kashmir, Sikh, and miscellaneous Muhammadan) were purchased from private collectors. Two other lots of coins were offered for purchase, but were not bought as the price could not be settled.

12. *Ethnology*.—An interesting addition to the collection of ethnological objects is a graduated series of six wooden bowls made by the Rájis of Askot, an aboriginal tribe inhabiting the eastern parts of Kumaun, who are identified with the Rájya Kirátas of the Puránas. The bowls have been presented by Pandit Ganga Dat Upreti, Deputy Collector (retired), Almora.

13 *Economic Section*.—Thirty-two new specimens were added to the collection of Economic Products, *viz.*, food substances 30, oils and oilseeds 1, and medicinal products 1. Food substances of a perishable nature, *e.g.* fruits and vegetables, had been hitherto either exhibited in models or excluded from the collection. An attempt has been made to exhibit specimens falling under this class, as far as possible, preserved in spirits of wine. Thirty specimens were thus prepared during the year. They include :—

Allium Cepa (Onion).	Grewia asiatica (<i>Phalsa</i>).
Allium sativum (Garlic).	Lycopersicum esculentum (Tomato).
Averrhoa Bilimbi (<i>Kamarkh</i>).	Mangifera indica (Mango) five varieties.
Carica Papaya (<i>Papaya</i>).	Mimusops Elengi (<i>Mulsari</i>).
Citrus aurantium (Orange).	Mimusops Kauki (<i>khirni</i>).
Cucumis Melo (Melon) three varieties.	Musa paradisiaca (Plantain).
Cucumis utilissimus (<i>Kakri</i>).	Psidium Guyava (Guava).
Cordia Rothii (<i>Gondi</i>).	Pyrus communis (Pear).
Cydonia vulgaris (Quince).	Pyrus Malus (Apple).
Daucus Carota (Carrot).	Raphanus sativus (Radish).
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat).	Scirpus Kysoor (<i>Kaseru</i>).
Ficus glomerata (<i>Gular</i>).	Trichosanthes sp. (<i>Kundru</i>).

The addition to the collection of a sample of *bilai Kand* (*Pueraria tuberosa*) from Lalitpur deserves special mention, since the shrub yielding this huge yam-like tuber is noticed in Watts' Dictionary of Economic Products only as a native of Western Himálaya and the hills of Southern India and Orissa. The tuber is employed as an article of food in the Punjab. Its extensive cultivation in districts exposed to drought may yield food for the poor during years of bad harvest and scarcity.

14. *Picture Gallery*.—An important acquisition of the year is a portrait of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., presented to the Museum by his daughter, Mrs. Hart, Sedbergh, Wimbledon, England.

15 *Library*.—Two hundred and thirty-nine additions were made to the Reference Library, *viz.* books 52 in 71 volumes; reports, bulletins, etc., 79; journals and periodical publications 88; catalogues and lists 19; and one set of drawings. Of the total additions, 77 items were purchased from funds allotted for the Library in the Museum Budget, the others being received as contributions from various Government institutions, learned societies, and individuals. The number of original works added to the Library during the year comprise mostly works on natural history, the industrial arts, and ancient Indian literature. As usual the Library was used by a large number of young students of the station, of whom 608 have left their signatures in a register kept for the purpose.

16. *Cases and Furniture*.—One show-case was added to the Art Section, a portion of the amount allotted for new cases being spent on locks, fittings, and timber for cases which are in course of construction.

17 *Visitors*.—The total number of visitors amounted to 105,083, including 384 *parda-nashin* women, who were admitted on the 15th day of every month. These figures show a considerable falling off from the normal attendance of previous years, which is accounted for by the fact that owing to the extensive repairs which the building underwent, for four months of the year (April to July) only parts of the Museum were

See Appendix
B.

See Appendix
C.

accessible to the public, while for three months (August to October) it was closed altogether. The largest attendance on any single day was on the 15th November 1902, the day of the Hindu bathing festival *Kárttikí púrnima*, when it rose to 11,280. The daily average of visitors for the year was 339.

See Appendix
A.

18. *Finances*.—The receipts of the year, derived partly by municipal contributions and partly by sale of old matting, stores, &c., amounted to Rs. 276, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,508. Deducting the total receipts from the total expenditure, the net cost to Government for maintaining the institution during the year amounts to Rs. 9,232.

19. Before concluding this report I feel it incumbent on me to mention the spirit of active co-operation which the District Engineer, Captain S. D'A. Crookshank, R.E., displayed on all occasions when his assistance was needed in setting the rooms in order after the repairs. The work of re-roofing the rooms on the ground floor of the Museum without disturbing the arrangement of some of the fixed sculptures in them was one of difficulty and trouble. It was skilfully managed by the men working under his orders, while the no less arduous task of cleaning, checking, and re-arranging the exhibits on an improved plan after the repairs was cheerfully borne by the office hands of the Museum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

*Deputy Curator and Acting
Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee,
Lucknow.*

Countersigned.

L. PORTER,

President, Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A (SEE REPORT, PARA. 18).

*Showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Museum,
Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1903.*

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year.	Budget Estimate of the year under report.	Actuals of the year under report.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
Contributions by Municipal and District Boards	146	200	146
Miscellaneous	26	...	130
Total, RECEIPTS ...	172	200	276
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Allowance to Curator (drawn during 1902-1903 by Deputy Curator).	800	1,200	765
Deputy Curator	2,400	2,400	2,400
Clerks and Librarian	1,016	1,098	1,024
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist ...	343	360	333
Servants	956	1,224	1,138
Female attendants (and carriage hire)	84	84	78
Total, Establishment ...	5,599	6,366	5,738
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	1,036	1,236	1,231
Preservation of specimens	299	300	271
Library	327	1,000	1,000
New cases and furniture	299	300	300
Warm clothing for servants	66	68	...
Hot weather charges	96	96	91
Miscellaneous (water-rate for the buildings, service labels, &c.) ...	958	879	877
Total, Contingencies ...	3,081	3,879	3,770
Total, CHARGES ...	8,680	10,245	9,508

APPENDIX B (SEE REPORT, PARA 5).

List of Donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1903.

Section of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History</i>	M. R. Joyce Esq., Lucknow ...	1 insect.
	F. R. Harrington, Esq., Lucknow	1 insect.
<i>Artware</i> ...	The Government of India, through the Director-General of Archaeology in India.	5 old musical instruments.
<i>Archæology</i> ...	Collector of Allahabad ...	1 stone image.
<i>Epigraphy</i> ...	M. Muhammad Hasan, Peshkâr, Collector's office, Etah.	1 inscribed brick.
<i>Numismatic</i> ...	The Government of India, through the Director-General of Archaeology in India.	150 silver and 14 copper coins.
	Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (Financial Department).	2 gold and 158 silver coins.
	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.	1 gold and 1 silver coin.
	Pandit Jiwan Nath, Chowk, Lucknow.	4 copper coins.
<i>Ethnological</i> ...	Pandit Ganga Dat Upreti, Deputy Collector (retired), Almora.	6 wooden bowls made by the Râjis of Askot in Kumaun.
<i>Economic</i> ...	R. Burn, Esq., I.C.S. ...	1 specimen of a tuber (<i>Bilâs kand</i>).
<i>Picture Gallery</i> ...	Mrs. H. L. Hart, Sedbergh, Wimbledon, S. W., England.	1 portrait of Sir Henry Lawrence, K C.B.
<i>Library</i> ...	Societè Asiatique, Paris ...	6 numbers of journal.
	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.	1 journal.
	Trustees, British Museum, London,	1 book, 2 reports, 6 catalogues, and 1 set of 40 lithographic plates.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta,	1 report.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	1 report and 1 bulletin.
	Instituto Geologico de Mexico ...	1 bulletin.
	K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseum, Wien.	2 annals.
	Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, M. O.	1 report.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S. A.	2 reports and 2 bulletins.
	Sanskrit College Library, Calcutta...	2 catalogues.
	William Jesse, Esq., M.A., Lucknow.	2 lists.
	George W. V. deRhé Philipe ...	1 list.
	Bâbu Sarat Chandra Mitra, Hathwa, Behar.	5 articles contributed to a periodical.

APPENDIX C (SEE REPORT, PARA 17).

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1903.

Month.				Numer of visitors	<i>Pardashin</i> women.
1				2	3
April	1902	...	...	9,735	29
May	"	...	...	10,484	52
June	"	...	...	9,969	19
July	"	...	...	11,157	76
August	"	...	...	4,622	...
September	"	...	...	2,268	...
October	"	...	...	1,327	...
November	"	...	...	21,247	...
December	"	...	...	9,284	51
January	1903	...	...	10,643	66
February	"	...	...	7,793	73
March	"	...	...	6,230	18
Total				104,699	384

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{2470}{I-917G}$ OF 1903.

FROM

W. H. L. IMPEY, Esq., C.S.I.,
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 13TH AUGUST 1903.

SIR,

VENUE DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. $\frac{1800}{VIII-506}$ dated the 11th of July 1903, submitting the report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending on the 31st of March 1903, and in reply to convey the thanks of Government to the contributors named in appendix B, and to the Coin Committee, on whose recommendation many important additions have been made to the numismatic section.

2. The committee only held one meeting during the year, and ordinary business was conducted by circulating the papers. I am to point out, however, that under the rules a meeting should be held once a month, and to request that the attention of the committee may be drawn to this rule. The remarks made in paragraph 13 of the report in regard to the food-yielding shrub known as *bilakand* (*Pueraria tuberosa*) will no doubt receive consideration in your own department.

3. Proposals for appointing a Curator and for associating the Archæological Surveyor with the management of the Museum will, it is hoped, be shortly communicated.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. L. IMPEY,

Chief Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1904.



A L L A H A B A D :

Printed at the United Provinces Government Press.

1 9 0 4 .

No. $\frac{2221}{\text{VIII}-539}$ OF 1904.

FROM

W. H. MORELAND, Esq., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
NAINI TÁL.

Dated Lucknow, the 19th July 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the orders of Government the report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending March 31st, 1904.

2. Acknowledgments are due to the donors enumerated in Appendix B, and also to the members of the Coin Committee whose labours during the past few years have increased so materially the value of the numismatic section.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MORELAND,

Director.

Maximum limit of report—Five pages.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Para.</i>						<i>Page.</i>
2.	Committee of Management	...	...	...	...	1
3.	Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
4.	Museum ...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
5.	Natural History Section ...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
6.	Art Section ...	...	...	...	...	2
7.	Artware Dépôt ...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
8.	Archæology...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
9.	Numismatic Section ...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
10.	Proceedings of the Coin Committee ...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
11.	Economic Section ...	...	...	...	...	4
12.	Picture Gallery ...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
13.	Library ...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
14.	New Cases and Furniture ...	...	...	...	...	5
15.	Visitors ...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
16.	Finances ...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A—Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1904	...	6
„ B—List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1904	... ..	7
„ C—Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1904	... ..	8

No. 215.

FROM—BABU GANGA DHAR GANGULI,

Deputy Curator and Acting Secretary,

Provincial Museum Committee, Lucknow,

TO—THE DIRECTOR,

Department of Land Records and Agriculture,

United Provinces, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow, the 2nd July 1904.

SIR—I HAVE the honour to submit for the information and orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces the annual report on the working of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1904.

2. *Committee of Management.*—Consequent on the departure from Lucknow of Mr. G. T. Spankie, *Barrister-at-law*, the place which that gentleman filled on the Committee as a member became vacant; Mr. A. W. Ward, B.A., Professor, Canning College, Lucknow, has been appointed to it, while Qazi Ali Ahmad Mahmud Aleh of Budaun has been appointed an ordinary member of the Museum Committee. The office of the President was held by Mr. L. A. S. Porter, I.C.S., from April to October last when he was succeeded by Mr. Percy Gray, I.C.S., who continued in office till the end of the year. The Secretary's duties were conducted by me throughout the year. The Committee held only two meetings during the year: one in September 1903 and one in March 1904, there being no business of any importance to transact during the other months.

3. *Buildings.*—Besides some minor improvements effected in the drainage of the place about the Gulistan-i-Eram building, venetian shutters were provided for the doors and windows of the Picture Gallery and the Library which are located in this building. As the exhibits in the Picture Gallery hitherto suffered from excessive light the shutters have supplied a distinct want.

4. *Museum.*—The total acquisitions of the year number 4,313 specimens which are distributed under the following sections of the museum:—

Natural History	...	...	...	1,392
Art	...	...	...	20
Economic	...	...	...	41
Archæology including Epigraphy	...	...	...	28
Numismatic	...	...	...	2,466
Picture Gallery	...	...	...	22
Books, Maps, Periodicals, Drawings	...	...	...	344
Total	...	...	...	4,313

Out of this number 3,890 were acquired by purchase, 41 were collected by Mr. Jesse, a member of the Managing Committee, and 382 were contributed by institutions and individuals whose names appear in Appendix B. Detailed lists of the acquisitions are given in the monthly reports which will be published with the proceedings of the Committee.

5. *Natural History Section.*—Important additions were made to this section by the purchase during the year of the entire collection of birds' eggs formed by the late Mr. George Reid, some time member of the Museum Committee. The collection includes 1,346 eggs comprising 244 species, all entered in two volumes of a manuscript catalogue compiled by its late owner. The other acquisitions include one snake (*Eryx johnii*) and 41 skins of birds collected by Mr. Jesse; a mounted bustard (*Eupodotis edwardsi*), presented by Mr. J. B. Thomson, I. C. S., Lucknow, and one chameleon (*C. calcaratus*) and two mammals purchased from the museum funds. The latter include a leopard (*Felis pardus*) and a spotted deer (*Cervus axis*) mounted by Messrs Rowland Ward of London. In May 1903 the taxidermist accompanied Mr. Jesse in a trip to Kalpi for collecting specimens for the museum. He skinned 41 birds during the year, the greater portion of his time being spent in examining the numerous collection of skins, heads and horns in the Natural History Section.

See Appendix
B.

6. *Art Section*.—Twenty specimens of artware were added by purchase during the year. They comprise old musical instruments (a *sunderbîn* and a Burmese harp), old *bidri*ware and brassware, cotton prints from Jahangirabad in the Bulandshahr district, Kashmir embroidery, and glass engraving of local manufacture.

7. *Artware Dépôt*.—The working of the Artware Dépôt was attended with unprecedented success during the year, the sales amounting to Rs. 1,085 which has even exceeded the amount realized last year when increased sales were attributed to the event of the Delhi Darbâr which brought in a large number of visitors to Lucknow. The dépôt has now been in existence for nearly seven years. Although its progress during the whole of this period has not been one of uniform success, it has steadily maintained its character of a supplier of some of the best kinds of artware produced in the United Provinces. The difficulty which the institution has to contend with is the reluctance on the part of the smaller artisans or manufacturers to contribute to the stock of the dépôt. Being slow to realize the importance of a wide advertisement to their goods, they prefer selling the few things they turn out at a time to local customers to sending them to the museum on the chance of a sale. The figures now reported embrace only the well-known manufactures of Benares, Moradabad, Bulandshahr and Lucknow, and do not include the various artwares produced at such centres of industries as Agra, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Mirzapur.

8. *Archæology*.—Twenty-four pieces of sculpture representing three distinct forms of religious worship—Hindu, Buddhist and Jaina—were acquired for the museum by the Director-General of Archæology. They were found at different spots in the vicinity of the modern city of Benares and collected in the compound of the Queen's College whence they have been transferred to the museum. The sculptures include five complete images or groups of images of gods and goddesses, two domical portions of Buddhist *chaityas* or votive stupas, and two inscribed slabs of stone, besides a number of fragments of Jaina images and temple ornaments. A seated figure of Buddha in the attitude of teaching, the image of a three-headed goddess or the consort of Siva the Terrible, a group of the eight *saktis* or Divine Mothers and part of a votive stupa deserve special mention as fine examples of elaborate carving in black stone. To the above collection was added during the year four inscribed bases of Jaina images discovered by Dr. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, at Mahoba in the Hamîrpur district of the United Provinces.

9. *Numismatic Section*.—Two thousand four hundred and sixty-six coins were added to the museum cabinet during the year. The additions comprise 86 gold, 1,768 silver, 609 copper, and three billon coins. The largest number of these or 84 gold, 1,670 silver and 533 copper, comprising a fine collection of Mughal coins, were acquired by purchase with a special grant from the Government. This transaction has been mentioned in detail by Mr. Burn, Secretary to the Coin Committee, in his report of the proceedings of the Committee embodied in the following paragraph. Besides the valuable collection of Mughal coins mentioned above, the museum cabinet received during the year : *gold*—one muhr of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak and one *padma tanka* of Southern India; *silver*—33 coins of the Kings of Oudh from Ghazi-ud-din Haidar to Wajid Ali Shah, forming a fairly complete series, and one coin of Pramathesvari, wife of Siva Sinha of Assam, 1707 A.D.; *copper*—12 coins of the Kings of Kashmir, 36 of the Pathan Sultans of Delhi, one of Ahmad Shah I of Gujarat, and 27 *dâms* of Akbar; *billon*—three Ghaznivi coins. One gold, one silver, and one copper coin were presented to the cabinet by the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, and 27 *dâms* of Akbar by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I. C. S., Allahabad. Two hundred and seventeen duplicate coins, mostly rupees of the Mughal Emperors, were sold by the museum for their advertised value or Rs. 193, while one silver coin was exchanged with a private collector.

10. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee*.—I. The members of the Coin Committee throughout the year were Messrs. J. Hooper, C. S. I., H. Nelson Wright, C. S. Delmerick, G. B. Bleazby and Major Vost. Mr. Burn was member and Secretary.

II.—Seventeen reports of Treasure Trove were dealt with and these referred to 987 coins, of which 972 were examined by the Secretary. The coins are classified in the following table :—

Metal.	Ancient.	Mediæval.	Pathans.	Suri.	Mughal, including E. I. Company.	Oudh.	Total.
Gold ...	...	19	1	...	...	...	20
Silver ...	44	157	...	...	502	88	791
Copper ...	52	...	75	25	3	...	155
Billon ...	...	..	6	...	...	...	6
Total ...	96	176	82	25	505	88	972

On the recommendation of the Committee, coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum ...	1	127	13	141
Indian „ ...	...	107	1	108
Lahore „ ...	...	39	...	39
Madras „ ...	...	27	6	33
Nagpur „ ...	..	15	1	16
Asiatic Society of Bengal ...	..	8	...	8
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch.	...	3	...	3
British Museum ...	...	2	...	2
Total ...	1	328	21	350

The number of coins received was smaller than usual, and many of the coins acquired for the museum were of common types, but filled up dates which were wanting. The following coins appear to be unpublished :—

- (1) *Akbar*.—*Æ*. Delhi, round. *Ilahi* 44, month Shahryur.
- (2) *Alamgir II.*—*Æ*. Bareilly.
- (3) *Shah Alam II.*—*Æ*. The type of Muhammadabad-Benares coins, but of the mint Suba Awadh.

Though unpublished, all of these are known to be represented in other collections. Amongst the coins acquired which are rare, though published, may be mentioned rupees of Shah Jahan of the Bhilsa, Ujjain and Daulatabad mints (all *kalima* in square), and of the Kabul mint (*kalima* in two lines). A rupee of the same king of the Katak mint bears the dates, 32 regnal year = 1069 Hijri, though Aurangzeb assumed the throne in 1068.

III.—The purchases of coins for the museum cabinet included 38 copper and billon coins classified as ancient (2), Kashmir Mahārājas (13), Ghaznivi (5), Pathans (16), miscellaneous (2), and one rupee of Akbar. These were all of known types.

IV.—The most notable event of the year was, however, the acquisition for the cabinet of the collection of Mughal coins belonging to Mr. R. W. Ellis. This included 84 gold, 1,670 silver, and 533 copper coins, and was acquired by Government for Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 4,500 were paid from Provincial revenues, and the balance was met by a grant of Rs. 500 from the Director-General of Archaeology. By the addition of these coins the museum cabinet now has one of the finest collections of Mughal coins in the world. It is, however, still deficient in the Zodiacal gold and silver coins of Jahangir and in small coins and *nisars*. The following coins may be mentioned as especially rare :—

Babar.—Seven silver coins.

Humayun.—Three silver coins.

Akbar.—*Æ*. Two coins weighing 7.7 and 5.5 grains respectively. One is dated 964 and has no mint, while the other is of the Fatehpur mint, but is not dated.

Æ. The early rupees are very fine. In the *ilahi* series are two round rupees of Delhi, a dated coin (48 *ilahi*) of Allahabad with couplet and some coins of Bairat.

Æ. The following rare mints are represented :—Kalpi, Hisar, Sirhind, Salemgarh (? Ajmir), Akbarpur, Malpur, Meerut, Attock, Sahāranpur.

- Jahangir*.—*Æ*. Elichpur, Ahmadabad (the rare couplet of 1027 A. H.), 10 zodiacal rupees (five signs) and a half rupee of Nur Jahan and Jahangir of the Surat mint.
Æ. Ahmadabad coin struck in the name of Salim.
- Shah Jahan*.—*Æ*. Daulatabad.
Æ. Kashmir, Daulatabad, Ujjain.
Æ. Akbarabad, Bairat, Delhi. Two coins of the Multan mint (one in gold and one in silver) are dated 33 (*julus*) = 1069 A. H.
- Aurangzeb*.—*Æ*. Alamgirpur, Gwalior, Kabul, Narnol, Chinapatan, Machhlipatan, Makhsusabad, Ahsanabad, and a *nisar* of Shahjahanabad.
Æ. Multan, Haidarabad, Bairat and Akbarabad.
- Shah Alam Bahadur*.—*Æ*. Multan, Chinapatan, Junagarh, Sirhind, Karimabad and Ahmadnagar.
- Farrukh Siyar*.—*Æ*. Murshidabad, Burhanpur, Gwalior.
Æ. Surat (?).
- Rafi-ud-Darjat*.—*Æ*. Ujjain.
- Muhammad Shah*.—*Æ*. Kora.
Æ. Ujjain, Islamabad, Elichpur.
Æ. Machhlipatan.
- Ahmad Shah*.—*Æ*. Mahindrapur.
- Alamgir II*.—*Æ*. Balwantnagar, Baldat-i-safa, Moradabad and Najibabad.
Æ. Najibabad.
- Shahjahan III*.—*Æ*. Ahmadabad, Mahindrapur.
- Shah Alam II*.—*Æ*. Najibabad, Moradabad, Narwar, Deogarh, Srinagar, Gohad, Gokulgarh, Bhopal, Muminabad, Brindaban, Husainabad, Jummun, Islamabad Mathura, Panipat, Najibgarh, Krishnagar, Hardwar, Muzaffargarh and Saharanpur.
Æ.—Narwar, Najibabad, Saharanpur, Islamabad Mathura, Muminabad, Kachrauli, Baroda, Brindaban and Najafgarh.
- Bedar Bakht*.—*Æ*. Ahmadabad.
- Akbar II*.—*Æ*. Muzaffargarh, Dholpur, Sheopur, Braj, Indrapur and Gohad.
Æ. Ahmadabad, Baroda, Jodhpur and Jaipur.

11. *Economic Section*.—The entire collection of economic products was overhauled during the year. Twenty samples of food substances and nine of medicinal products which had become old and useless were replaced by fresh specimens, while the following were added to the collection as new specimens :—

Aurum (gold in leaves).	Eugenia jambolana (leaves).
Asparagus officinalis (leaves).	Sugar, refined, four kinds, showing different degrees of fineness.
Morus indica (leaves and fruit).	Strychnos Ignatii (seeds).
Ocimum gratissimum (seeds).	Pueraria tuberosa (tuber).
Piper betel (leaves).	

12. *Picture Gallery*.—A valuable acquisition of the year is an original painting in oil of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, first king of Oudh (A. D. 1814-1827), mounted in a richly-gilt frame measuring 52" × 42". It was purchased from a private owner in the city and is supposed to be an authentic portrait of the first king of Oudh by a European artist, named Home, who was largely patronized by royalty. A collection of 21 miniatures in ivory was presented to the museum by Mr. R. W. Ellis, Jubbulpore.

13. *Library*.—Three hundred and forty-four additions were made to the Reference Library, viz. books, 142 in 161 volumes, official reports, bulletins, etc., 99, journals and serial publications 85, catalogues and lists 15, maps 2, and one set of drawings. Of these, 154 items comprising mostly original works were added by purchase, while the others were received as donations to the Library from public institutions and private individuals. Among important and valuable additions may be mentioned 20 volumes of the International Scientific Series and 11 volumes of the Contemporary Science Series, 17 fasciuli of the Genera Insectorum with plates, by Professor Wytsman, publications of the Smithsonian Institution, U. S. A., and catalogues of the British Museum, Department of

Natural History. The Library has continued to maintain its popularity among students in the station, of whom nearly a thousand used it during the year.

14. *New Cases and Furniture.*—One show-case was added to the Art Section to match another constructed during the preceding year. Two cases, pyramidal in design, with arrangements for storing goods for sale in large quantities, were added to the sale-room, while a large cabinet of elaborate construction was added to the coin-room.

15. *Visitors.*—The total number of visitors to the museum as registered by the turnstile at the entrance amounted to 122,429, including 1,150 *parda nashin* women who were admitted on the 15th day of every month. The total does not include many visitors who first came to the Library or the Picture Gallery and then entered the museum through a passage which communicates with the Gulistan-i-Eram building wherein the Library, the Picture Gallery and the Economic Section are located. The largest attendance on any single day was on the 5th November 1903 which was the day of the Hindu festival Kárttiki Púrnmá when the attendance rose to 9,345. The daily average of visitors for the year was 388. See Appendix C.

16. *Finances.*—The receipts of the year, derived partly by municipal contributions from Saháranpur and Hardoi, and partly by sale of duplicate coins and unserviceable stores, amounted to Rs. 390, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,550. Deducting the amount of receipts from the total expenditure, the net cost to Government for maintaining the museum during the year under report amounts to Rs. 9,160. This amount represents only the regular annual expenditure of the museum and does not include a sum of Rs. 4,500 allotted by the Local Government, and Rs. 744 allotted by the Government of India through the Director-General of Archæology which were spent on collections of coins and antiquities acquired for the institution during the year. See Appendix A.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

Deputy Curator and Acting Secretary,

Provincial Museum Committee.

(Countersigned.)

A. L. SAUNDERS,

President, Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A--(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 16).

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1904.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year.	Budget Estimate of the year under report.	Actuals of the year under report.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. •
Contributions by Municipal and District Boards ...	146	200	144
Miscellaneous	130	...	246
Total, RECEIPTS ...	276	200	390
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Allowance to Curator	765	1,200	600
Deputy Curator	2,400	2,400	2,100
Clerks and Librarian	1,024	1,110	1,045
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist ...	333	360	287
Servants	1,138	1,212	1,105
Female attendants (and carriage hire) ...	78	84	84
Total, Establishment ...	5,738	6,366	5,521
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	1,231	1,200	1,198
Pre-ervation of specimens	271	300	294
Library	1,000	1,000	996
New cases and furniture	300	500	500
Warm clothing for servants ... ..	...	68	68 •
Hot weather charges	91	96	84
Miscellaneous (water-rate for the buildings, service label-, etc.)	877	900	889
Total, Contingencies ...	3,770	4,064 —30	4,029
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	9,508	10,400	9,550

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 4).
List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1904.

Sections of the museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	William Jesse, Esq., M.A., Lucknow ...	1 reptile.
	J. B. Thomson, Esq., I.C.S., Lucknow ...	1 bird.
<i>Artware ...</i>	R. W. Ellis, Esq., Jubbulpore, C. P. ...	21 miniature paintings in ivory.
<i>Archæology</i>	J. H. Marshall, Esq., Director-General of Archaeology in India.	A collection of 24 pieces of Buddhist and Jaina sculpture from Benares.
	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent Archaeological Survey, United Provinces and the Panjáb.	4 pieces of Jaina sculpture from Mahoba in the Hamírpur district.
<i>Numismatic</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	1 gold, 95 silver and 13 copper coins.
	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.	1 gold, 1 silver, and 1 copper coin.
	H. Nelson Wright, Esq., I.C.S., Allahabad	27 copper coins (<i>dāms</i> of Akbar).
	Deputy Commissioner, Unao ...	1 silver coin.
<i>Library ...</i>	Société Asiatique, Paris ...	5 numbers of journal.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Bangalore.	1 report.
	Trustees, British Museum, London ...	3 reports, 5 catalogues and 1 list.
	Director, Colombo Museum ...	1 report.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 reports.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	1 report.
	Instituto Geologico de Mexico ...	1 bulletin.
	K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseum, Wien,	annalen.
	Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.	1 report.
	Sanskrit College Library, Calcutta ...	2 catalogues.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S. A.	4 reports and 4 bulletins.
	Director, Government Museum and Public Gardens, Trivandrum.	2 reports.
	Babu Bimala Prashad, Editor, 'Jyotirvid,' Calcutta.	1 pamphlet.
	William Jesse, Esq., M.A., Lucknow ...	1 list, 1 report, and 7 bulletins.
	Khunni Lal Castri, Bareilly ...	1 bulletin.
	Prof. F. Kielhorn, Göttingen ...	1 book.
	Babu Parbhu Dayal Sharan, Haidargarh, Bara Banki.	1 pamphlet.
	Herr J. Schulman, Numismatist, expert in Antiquités, Amsterdam.	1 catalogue.

APPENDIX C—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 15).

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum, as registered by the Turnstile, during the year ending 31st March 1904.

Month.						Number of visitors.	Parda nashín women
1						2	3
April	1903	...	..	...	...	3,631	18
May	"	...	...	...	...	5,747	36
June	"	..	...	...	...	8,435	35
July	"	...	...	...	...	9,965	30
August	"	...	...	...	...	11,122	135
September	"	...	...	...	...	10,464	105
October	"	...	...	...	...	7,956	201
November	"	...	...	...	...	18,584	66
December	"	..	...	...	..	10,808	135
January	1904	...	...	...	...	12,055	110
February	"	...	...	...	...	13,286	176
March	"	...	...	...	...	10,376	103
Total ...						122,429	1,150

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{2309}{1-876-1904}$ OF 1904.

FROM

L. A. S. PORTER, Esq.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

UNITED PROVINCES.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 18TH AUGUST 1904.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. $\frac{2221}{VIII-539}$, dated 19th July 1904, submitting the report on the working of the Lucknow provincial museum for the year ending March 31st, 1904.

2. The chief event of the year was the purchase for the numismatic section of the collection of Mughal coins belonging to Mr. R. W. Ellis. With this addition the museum possesses what is believed to be the finest collection of these coins in the world. Important additions were also made to the natural history section.

3. Since the close of the year Babu Ganga Dhar Gangoli has been promoted to the post of curator. Arrangements have also been made with the trustees of the Indian museum by which the superintendent of that museum, will inspect the museum once a year; and the Superintendent, archæological survey, Punjab and United Provinces, has been associated with the committee of management. It is to be regretted the accommodation in the museum buildings is too cramped for the proper display of some of the exhibits, but there is no immediate prospect of funds being available for an additional building.

4. The committee held only two meetings during the year. His Honour understands, however, most of the business is of a routine nature, and is carried on by the curator in direct communication with the president.

5. The thanks of Government are due to the contributors mentioned in appendix B and to the coin committee.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

L. A. S. PORTER,

Chief Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1905.



A L L A H A B A D :

Printed at the United Provinces Government Press.

1 9 0 5.

277/05

No. $\frac{1707}{\text{VIII}-574}$ OF 1905.

FROM

W. H. MORELAND, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Lucknow, the 19th July 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1905.

2. Acknowledgments are due to the donors enumerated in appendix B, and also to the members of the Coin Committee for the assistance they have given to the museum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MORELAND,

Director.

[Maximum limit of report—Five pages.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Para.</i>						<i>Page.</i>
2.	Committee of Management	...	...	...	...	1
3.	Buildings	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
4.	Acquisitions	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
5.	Natural History	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
6.	Art section	...	...	...	...	2
7.	Artware dépôt	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
8.	Archæology	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
9.	Numismatic section	...	...	...	...	3
10.	Proceedings of the Coin Committee	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
11.	Economic section	...	...	...	...	4
12.	Picture gallery	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
13.	Library	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
14.	New cases and furniture	...	...	...	...	5
15.	Visitors	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
16.	Finances	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
17.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDICES.

Appendix A—Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1905	...	...	...	...	6
„ B—List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1905	...	...	...	...	7—8
„ C—Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1905	...	...	...	...	9

No. 264.

FROM—BABU GANGA DHAR GANGULI,

Curator and Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee, Lucknow,

TO—THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

United Provinces, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow, the 29th June 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information and orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the annual report on the working of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1905.

2. *Committee of Management.*—During the year under report the following changes took place in the committee: Mr. William Jesse, M.A., was transferred to Meerut as Principal of the Meerut College; Mr. Ridley, late Superintendent of the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, died in September last; while Mr. Muhammad Rafiq, Barrister-at-Law, resigned his seat on the committee owing to his frequent transfers from the station. Two of the vacancies thus created have since been filled up by the appointment of the following gentlemen as members of committee:—

(1) Mr. W. Gollan, Superintendent, Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, *vice* Mr. Ridley, deceased.

(2) Babu Ajit Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Vakil High Court, Lucknow, *vice* Mr. Muhammad Rafiq, resigned.

Mr. Jesse has now been appointed a corresponding secretary of the museum. The office of president was held from March to October 1904 by Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S., and from November till the end of the year by Mr. G. A. Tweedy, I.C.S.; the duties of the secretary were performed by me throughout the year. Three meetings were held during the year in the months of August and September 1904 and March 1905.

3. *Buildings.*—The *taikhanas* in the Gulistán-i-Erám building, which forms part of the museum, were re-roofed with jack arches carried on rolled steel joists. These underground rooms, which are useful as storehouses, hitherto suffered from deficient light and want of ventilation. These defects have now been removed by opening out skylights in the walls and fixing a number of pavement lights in the roof, and the rooms have now become serviceable as store-rooms. What is now felt as a pressing want is more space for the Archæological section. The vaults of the Lal Baradari, wherein that section is now located, are overcrowded.

4. *Acquisitions.*—The acquisitions registered during the year number 1,805, *viz.*,

Natural History specimens	...	...	...	189
Artware	..	...	...	158
Antiquities, including epigraphical records	...	...	...	284
Coins and medals	...	...	...	661
Fine art (paintings and engravings)	...	...	...	12
Books, maps, periodicals, drawings, &c.	...	...	...	501
				<hr/> 1,805 <hr/>

Out of this number 652 were acquired by purchase, 173 were collected by Mr. Jesse, and 980 were received from contributors named in appendix B.

See appendix B

5. *Natural History.*—The new specimens include 3 mammals, 81 skins of birds and 99 birds'eggs, 4 reptiles, and 2 fish. Notable among these are an Orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*) an adult female, the head of a nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) and the head of a saw-fish (*Pristis zysron*), all prepared by Messrs. Murray

Brothers, Taxidermists, Bombay. The horns of the *nilgai* measure 9" on front, $7\frac{1}{2}$ " at the circumference and $6\frac{1}{2}$ " from tip to tip, and fall little short of the highest measurements recorded of such specimens. Experience shows that in spite of the care and attention bestowed on the collection of stuffed specimens in the museum they do not keep well in the climate of Lucknow. Even those prepared in Europe by well-known taxidermists have shown signs of rapid decay within a few years of their importation into this country. They are not only destroyed by insects but they become the breeding grounds for these pests which eventually extend to other parts of the museum to the detriment of exhibits which otherwise would be free from their attacks. It is therefore a matter for consideration whether it is advisable to spend money in adding to the number of such specimens. There is in the museum the nucleus of an osteological gallery. A systematic expansion of this section would probably be of greater service to students of zoology than a number of stuffed specimens in various stages of discoloration and decay.

6. *Art section*.—This section received much attention during the year. An opportunity for selecting typical specimens of artware for the museum was afforded by the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Bombay in December last. Facilities for making purchases on a large scale were afforded by the special grant of Rs. 5,000 made to the museum in the beginning of the year. I was permitted to visit Bombay during the earlier part of the exhibition, and purchased exhibits worth about Rs. 1,600 for the museum. They include some of the finest products of the art-crafts of India. Among the acquisitions of the year the following deserve mention: wood-carving from Ahmedabad, Surat, Cannanore, Kashmir and Bijnor; ivory-carving, tortoise-shell and inlaid work from Bombay, Vizigapatam, Travancore and China; lacquer-painting from Jacobabad and Kashmir; inlaid marble and carved alabaster from Agra; *repoussé* and chased work in brass and copper from Jaipur, Kashmir and Lucknow; bronzes and *cloissonné* from Japan; silverware from Cutch, Madras and Kashmir; Jaipur enamels in gold and silver; cotton prints from Lucknow, Farrukhabad, Muttra, Fatehpur, and Tatta in Sindh; embroidered silks from Benares; woollen rugs from Agra and Khairpur in Sindh; a silk carpet from Hyderabad (Deccan); and glazed pottery from Halla in Sindh. A most valuable addition is a jade box exquisitely carved in floral designs which point to China as the home of its production.

7. *Artware depôt*.—The sale of artwares at the museum on behalf of the artizans was again attended with success. The proceeds amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 1,316, and show a distinct advance on the results of previous years. While the metal workers of Benares and Moradabad fully realized the utility of the depôt and maintained it by a regular supply of wares, the manufacturers of the Agra marbleware seemed to be quite indifferent to it. When visiting the latter place in October last with a view to collect specimens for the museum, I explained to some of the sculptors the advantages which the artware shop at the museum offered as an outlet for their goods. Two of them sent trial consignments towards the close of the year and shared in the profits of the sales now reported. Perhaps the firm which has reaped the greatest benefit from the museum as an advertising medium is that of Kidar Nath Ram Nath and Co., *chikan* merchants, Lucknow. They started business five years ago and now rank as the chief suppliers of this class of goods, having been awarded two gold medals at the Delhi and Bombay Exhibitions.

8. *Archæology*.—Through the courtesy of the Beni Hasan Excavations Committee the museum acquired during the year a valuable collection of ancient Egyptian pottery, comprising about 32 pieces, from Abu Kirkas, Upper Egypt. They are typical examples of the ceramic ware of the XI—XII Dynasties (2300 B. C.) and XXII—XXV Dynasties (800 B. C.) and bear a close resemblance to the Indian pottery of to-day. At the instance of the Government of India Revenue and Agriculture Department, the Engineer-in-Chief, Ganges Bridge Works, Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, forwarded to the museum an iron tripod which had been dredged out from a depth of 70 feet in the course of well-sinking operations carried on for the railway bridge at Allahabad. It is a sacrificial utensil of Buddhist times as is evidenced by an illustration of it in

a stone sculpture of the 9th or 10th century A. D., found near Buddha Gaya. The ruins on the east bank of the Kirat Sāgar lake in Mahoba, in the Hamirpur district of the United Provinces, contributed 19 fragments of Jaina sculpture in black stone; while the excavations made by Dr. Vogel, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, during the late cold season at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district, yielded 12 Indo-Scythian copper coins and a collection of *terra cotta* objects to the museum. The latter include an inscribed image of Buddha of the 5th century A. D., 36 entire and 128 fragments of carved bricks and 60 inscribed clay seals, besides a number of other objects such as fragments of pottery, iron work and bones. To the above were added four sculptures, (three in sandstone and one in schist) representing Vishnu-Sūrya and the *nava grahas* or "nine-planets," from Khukhundu also in the Gorakhpur district.

9. *Numismatic Section.*—The year under report, like its predecessor, was marked by valuable additions to the cabinet of coins. Through the liberality of the Local Government the museum acquired a fine series of Græco-Bactrian and Kushan coins belonging to Mr. R. W. Ellis of Jubbulpore at a cost of Rs. 2,400. These, with the contributions from other sources, bring the total acquisitions of the year to 660 coins, *viz.*, 21 gold, 352 silver and 287 copper. The Græco-Bactrian and Kushan coins make up nearly half of this number, while the remainder are classed as *Mughals* 235, *Pathan Sultans* 42, *Suris* 12, *Bahmanis* 3, *Oudh* 4, *Bengal* 1, *Assam* 3, *Mediæval India* 3, and miscellaneous 3. The most important specimens under each class are noticed in Mr. Burn's report of the proceedings of the Coin Committee embodied in the following paragraph. Ninety-eight duplicate coins were sold during the year for Rs. 85, and 62 coins of the aggregate value of Rs. 71 were presented to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, as a donation from the Government of the United Provinces. One silver medal of the Allahabad Military Police, 1857-58, was presented to the museum by the District Superintendent of Police, Ghazipur.

10. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee.*

I.—There was no change in the constitution of the Coin Committee during the year, but Major Vost proceeded on furlough towards the close.

II.—The cases dealt with under the Treasure Trove Act exceeded those of any previous year, both in number and in interest. Forty-one reports were made referring to 6,182 coins, which are classified in the following table :—

Metal.	Ancient.	Mediæval.	Pathan.	Suri.	Moghal.	Oudh.	East India Company.	Total.
Gold ...	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	9
silver ..	134	1,136	127	...	1,114	106	8	2,625
Copper ...	1,294	33	1,166	215	676	159	...	3,548
Total ...	1,430	1,180	1,293	215	1,791	265	8	6,182

On the recommendation of the committee, coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	2	217	176	395
Indian "	...	196	42	238
Lahore "	...	91	26	117
Madras "	1	66	38	105
Aligarh College	1	27	31	59
Muir "	1	8	18	27
Nagpur Museum	...	27	19	46
Asiatic Society, Bengal	...	5	2	7
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay	...	7	13	20
British Museum	...	2	10	12
For sale at Lucknow	3	2	99	104
Total	8	648	474	1,130

In addition to these, 326 silver coins have been acquired, but have not been distributed pending further examination.

III.—Two of the finds were especially important. Amongst some coins dug up in the Fyzabad district were 518 silver coins of great interest. They are similar to the Gupta coins, but the head is generally turned to the left instead of to the right, and the following names were read, Avanti Varma (17), Īsāna Varma (9), Pratāpaśila (9), Śilāditya (284) and Sarva Varma (6). It seems probable that Pratāpaśila is Prabhākaravardhana of Thanesar and Śilāditya is Harsa-vardhana of Kanauj. On the coins of Sarva Varma the head is turned to the right. Further examination of the dates recorded on these coins will be made, and is expected to yield important historical results. The second find deserving of special mention included 215 Suri and 644 coins of Akbar, mostly *dams*. Amongst the Suri coins was one of Ibrahim, while the coins of Akbar contained a number of valuable specimens with inscriptions resembling those on rupees, besides rare coins of Akbarpur Tāndā, Khairabad (?), Jaunpur (with a floral device on the reverse) and Dogām (spelt Dokon). Two large finds of Kushan copper coins were reported from Allahabad and Banda. A number of Pathan rupees were obtained, including four types of Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah, which are rare.

The following rare rupees of Mughal kings were obtained from a number of finds:—

Akbar.—A fine series of dated coins with the Allahabad couplet.

Shah Jahan.—Coins from the Patan Deo, Akbarabad (rare type), Tatta dated 33 = 1069 A. H.), Kashmir (rare type) and Surat (*raij bād*) mints.

Aurangzeb.—Allahabad, Sahāranpur (unpublished), and Nurgal.

Azam Shah —Ujain (unpublished).

Jahandar.—Lahore, Elichpur and Lucknow.

IV.—At the suggestion of the Coin Committee the Government of the United Provinces acquired for the Lucknow Museum a valuable collection of Græco-Bactrian, Saka and Kushan coins, comprising 14 in gold, 73 in silver and 212 in copper.

11. *Economic section*.—Work in this section was confined to preservation, the botanical collector remaining occupied in examining the existing collection of economic products and weeding out old and useless samples. During the latter part of the year the entire collection of food substances, medicinal products, oils, fibres, &c., had to be stored away and brought back to its place and re-arranged owing to the repairs which the building underwent.

12. *Picture gallery*.—The additions to the collection of pictures comprise a set of four photographs of paintings of Hindu mythological subjects after a famous native painter of Indore, named Nana Bhujang, and seven aquatinta engravings of historical sites and buildings in Southern India, including the Palace of Tipu Sultan at Bangalore, after drawings by Captain Trapaud (1788) and Lieutenant Hunter (1804).

13. *Library*.—The accessions to the Reference Library number 501, *viz.*, 179 books in 208 volumes; 133 reports and departmental publications; 114 journals and periodical publications; 64 catalogues and lists; 8 maps; 1 print; 1 album of forest scenes and 1 set of drawings. Nearly 150 volumes, comprising mostly works on zoology, botany, philology, the fine and the industrial arts, and books on India and the east, were purchased from funds allotted for the purpose in the museum budget, while the remaining number was presented to the library by various institutions and individuals. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was the chief donor to the library, having presented to it the valuable series of the Society's publications since 1891. Besides a numerous collection of museum and exhibition catalogues, the following are some of the important additions made to the library during the year:—

Hooker (Sir J. D.).—Flora of British India, 7 volumes.

Grierson (Dr.).—Linguistic Survey of India, 6 volumes.

Dolmetsch (H.).—The Historic Styles of Ornament, 100 plates in gold and colours.

Hedin (Sven).—Central Asia and Tibet, 2 volumes.

Vincent (W.).—Periplus of the Erythrean sea.

Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.

Turnour (G.)—Mahavanso and Prefatory Essay on Pali Buddhistical Literature.

Mitra (Dr. R. L.)—Indo-Aryans, 2 volumes.

Müller (F. Max)—Science of Language, 2 volumes.

A print, measuring 5 ft. \times 1 ft. 10 inches of a woollen carpet made in the 17th century at the royal factory established at Lahore by Emperor Akbar.

14. *New cases and furniture.*—The acquisition of a large and expensive collection of coins, including many of great value, necessitated the purchase of a second safe for the numismatic collection. One with modern improvements was procured from Calcutta and built into the wall of the coin room which was also rendered more secure by the Public Works Department. A large case with 12 drawers, made at Bareilly, was provided for the no less valuable series of copper plate inscriptions deposited in the library, their number now amounting to 61. Three large show cases were supplied to the Art section, in addition to two wall cabinets in carved *shisham* wood designed to contain the collection of silver ware in the museum.

15. *Visitors.*—The total number of visitors who entered the museum by the turnstile amounts to 139,148, besides 847 *pardanashin* women who visited on the 15th day of every month. These figures show an increase of 16,566 visitors over the total of the preceding year. The largest attendance on any single day was on the 23rd of November 1904, which was the day of the Hindu bathing festival *Kārttiki-pūrṇimā*, when 12,144 people, mostly villagers from the surrounding country, visited the museum. The daily average of visitors for the year was 446.

See appendix
C.

16. *Finances.*—The receipts of the year, derived from all sources, amounted to Rs. 303, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,705. Deducting the receipts from the total expenditure the net cost to Government of maintaining the museum during the year amounted to Rs. 9,402. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 7,400 was spent in purchasing new specimens for the museum and providing suitable show cases for them, the additional outlay being debited to two special grants made by Government during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 5,000 for acquisition of specimens and construction of show cases and Rs. 2,400 for purchase of a collection of ancient coins for the museum cabinet.

See appendix
A.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—In October last I visited Agra and Muttra for a week with a view to watch the progress of industries at those places and to collect such specimens of local manufactures as were not sufficiently represented in the museum. The result of my visit to Agra is briefly stated in paragraph 7 of this report. Muttra produces the finest kind of decorative carving in sandstone. I wanted one of the arches of a modern building copied for the museum where it might be fixed at the entrance. Mr. Ferard, the Collector of the district, very kindly inspected the original with me and offered to supervise the work if an order was given. Certain expected changes in the Museum buildings have, however, postponed further action in this matter. In paragraph 6 I have alluded to my visit to the Industrial Exhibition held at Bombay in December last. I started for Bombay on the 26th December and returned to Lucknow on the 5th January last after purchasing art exhibits for the museum to the value Rs. 1,600. On both occasions during my absence from Lucknow the Head clerk, Babu Prayag Dayal, remained in charge of the Museum and conducted its affairs in a satisfactory way.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

Curator and Secretary,

Provincial Museum Committee.

Countersigned.

L. PORTER.

President, Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 16).

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1905.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year.	Budget estimate of the year under report.	Actuals of the year under report.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution by Municipal and District Boards ...	144	400	161
Miscellaneous ...	246		142
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	390	400	303
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Allowance to Curator ...	600	1,200	600
Deputy Curator ...	2,400	2,400	2,400
Clerks and Librarian ...	1,045	1,488	1,069
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist ...	287		295
Servants ...	1,105	1,296	1,144
Female attendants (and carriage hire) ...	84		84
Total, Establishment ...	5,521	6,384	5,592
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens ...	1,198	1,350	1,349
Preservation of specimens ...	294	300	290
Library ...	996	1,000	999
New cases and furniture ...	500	500	500
Warm clothing for servants ...	68	68	...
Hot weather charges ...	84	96	96
Miscellaneous (water rate for the buildings, service labels, &c.) ...	889	900	879
Total, Contingencies ...	4,029	4,214 +2	4,113
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	9,550	10,600	9,705

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 13).
List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1905.

Sections of the museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	Mr. G. N. Dutt, 4, Banks road, Lucknow ...	1 fish.
	F. O'Neill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow	2 skins of birds.
	A. L. Harrison, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow.	1 snake.
	Major A. T. H. Newnham, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow.	1 skin of bird.
	J. S. Wright, Esq., Miranpur-Katra, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, district Sháh-jahánpur.	1 spider (Tarantula) and 1 worm.
	Munshi Abdul Ghany, Tahsildár, Gonda.	1 water lizard.
	Messrs. Murray Brothers, Naturalists and Taxidermists, Bombay.	1 head of a saw-fish.
	Pandit Bhairon Nath, Katra Bizan Beg, Lucknow.	1 bird.
<i>Archæology</i>	John Garstang, Esq., Director of the Beni Hasan Excavations, 1904, Institute of Archæology, Liverpool.	A collection of 32 pieces of ancient Egyptian pottery.
	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, through the Engineer-in-Chief, Ganges Bridge Works, Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, Allahabad.	1 iron tripod.
	Collector of Hamírpur.	19 sculptures from Mahoba.
	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent Archæological Survey, Punjab and United Provinces.	5 sculptures, 36 carved bricks and 123 fragments, 60 clay seals, 12 copper coins and a collection of <i>terra cotta</i> figures and figurines.
<i>Numismatic</i>	Government, United Provinces... ..	1 gold, 244 silver, and 40 copper coins.
	Government of Bombay, through the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.	2 silver and 8 copper coins.
	Government of Bengal, through the Asiatic Society of Bengal.	2 silver coins.
	Administration of the N.-W. Frontier Province, through the Asiatic Society of Bengal.	1 gold coin.
	H. Nelson Wright, Esq., I.C.S., Allahabad.	17 silver coins.
	H. H. Mann, Esq., Indian Museum, Calcutta.	3 silver coins.
	R. Burn, Esq., I.C.S., Allahabad	3 silver coins.
	The Magistrate of Jaunpur	10 copper coins.

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 13).
List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1905—(concluded).

Sections of the museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Library ...</i>	The District Superintendent of Police, Gházipur.	1 silver medal of the Allahabad Military Police, 1857-58.
	Honorary Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.	Publications of the Society under the "Bibliotheca Indica" series, 11 reports and 14 journals.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Bangalore.	1 report.
	Council, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.	1 journal.
	British Indian Association Oudh, Lucknow,	22 numbers of the " <i>Express</i> ."
	Trustees, British Museum (Natural History), London.	1 book, 1 report and 3 catalogues.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	11 reports.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	1 report and 1 bulletin.
	Instituto Geologico de Mexico ...	5 bulletins.
	K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseum, Wien.	1 annalen.
	Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.	1 report.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S. A.	3 reports and 1 bulletin.
	R. N. Cust, Esq., 63, Elm Park Gardens, London, S. W.	1 book.
	Khunni Lal Castri, Bareilly ...	1 pamphlet.
	Babu Parbhu Dayal Sharan, Haidargarh, Bara Banki.	1 pamphlet.
	Dr. Manuel Martinez Solorzano, Encargado del Museo Michoacano, Morelia-Michoacán, Mexico.	1 book.
	E. F. Vieux, Esq., Assistant Curator, Indian Museum, Calcutta.	1 bulletin.
	M. Maurice L. de Vilmorin, aux Barres, par Nogent-sur-vernisson (Loiret), France.	1 catalogue.

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 15).

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum, as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1905.

Month.						Number of visitors.	Pardanashin women.
1						2	3
April	1904	...	...	...	...	6,340	18
May	"	...	...	...	...	11,839	46
June	"	...	...	...	...	11,226	55
July	"	...	...	...	...	13,266	116
August	"	...	...	...	...	13,196	65
September	"	...	...	...	...	9,746	112
October	"	...	...	...	...	8,982	116
November	"	...	...	...	...	21,777	53
December	"	...	...	...	...	10,981	96
January	1905	...	...	..	...	11,047	97
February	"	...	...	...	...	9,864	41
March	"	...	...	...	...	11,731	32
Total					...	139,995	847

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{2515}{I-740-1905}$ OF 1905.

FROM

J. M. HOLMS, Esq.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

UNITED PROVINCES.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 25TH AUGUST 1905.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. $\frac{1707}{VIII-574}$, dated 19th July 1905, submitting the report on the working of the Lucknow provincial museum for the year ending 31st March 1905.

2. The only matter requiring notice is the question of stuffed specimens of natural history. The Curator states that they breed insects and should not be added to. This view seems sensible, as it is impossible to put them all in air-tight cases. But only as lately as April 1904 the committee asked for a special grant, mainly for new natural history specimens, and a grant of Rs. 5,000 was given in G. O. no. $\frac{2196}{X-BX-1-9}$, dated 17th May 1904. Some of this special grant was spent on cases and Rs. 1,600 on artwork from Bombay: but it is not clear if any was spent on natural history specimens. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, while inclined to think that the Curator's view is correct, is content to leave the decision in this matter with the committee.

3. The thanks of Government are due to the donors to the museum, and to the members of the coin committee, the scope of whose labours was so largely increased during the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. HOLMS,

Chief Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1906.



A L L A H A B A D :

Printed at the United Provinces Government Press.

1 9 0 6.

No. $\frac{1902}{\text{VIII}-607}$ OF 1906.

FROM

W. H. MORELAND, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Lucknow, the 3rd of August 1906.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending the 31st March 1906.

2. Acknowledgments are due to the donors enumerated in appendix B, and also to the members of the coin committee for the assistance they have given to the museum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MORELAND,

Director.

[Maximum limit of report—Five pages.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Para.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
2.	Committee of management	1
3.	Inspection by Superintendent, Indian Museum	<i>ib.</i>
4.	Acquisitions	<i>ib.</i>
5.	Natural History Section	<i>ib.</i>
6.	Art Section	2
7.	Artware Dépôt	<i>ib.</i>
8.	Archæological Section	<i>ib.</i>
9.	Numismatic Section	<i>ib.</i>
10.	Proceedings of the Coin Committee	<i>ib.</i>
11.	Economic Section	3
12.	Conchology, Palæontology, &c.	4
13.	Library	<i>ib.</i>
14.	Visitors	<i>ib.</i>
15.	Finances	<i>ib.</i>
16.	Conclusion	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, for the year ending 31st March 1906	6
„ B.—List of donors to the Provincial museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1906	7
„ C.—Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1906	9

No. 238.

FROM—BABU GANGA DHAR GANGULI,

Curator and Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee,

Lucknow,

TO—THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

United Provinces, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow, the 18th July 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1906.

2. *Committee of Management.*—During the year the committee suffered the loss of a member by the death of Mr. W. Gollan who had succeeded the late Mr. Ridley on the committee. The vacancy thus created was filled up by the appointment of Mr. H. J. Davies, Superintendent, Horticultural Garden, Lucknow. The committee has now been strengthened by the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow as an *ex-officio* member. The office of President was held by Mr. L. A. S. Porter, I.C.S., C.S.I., except during the intervals (August to October 1905 and January to March 1906) when he was succeeded in the Lucknow Commissionership by Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S., and Mr. J. S. C. Davis, I.C.S., respectively. Two committee meetings were held during the year, in the months of September and November, business of an ordinary or routine nature having been transacted by circulating the papers.

3. *Inspection by Superintendent, Indian Museum.*—Under the arrangement made by the Government of these Provinces with the trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Museum, Lieut.-Col. A. Alcock, I.M.S., paid his first visit of inspection to the Provincial Museum in October last. His report on the inspection, together with the Committee's remarks thereon formed the subject of a separate communication to Government in November last. Among other things Lieut.-Col. Alcock pointed out the desirability of forming, for local educational purposes, a zoological collection limited in extent to the fauna of the United Provinces, the collection being organised and maintained with the co-operation of the Indian Museum and by exchange of specimens with other museums. Effect was given to the Superintendent's proposal by deputing the Curator to visit Calcutta in February last, with a view to study the methods followed in the Indian Museum, and to prepare a plan of work for the Provincial Museum in consultation with the Superintendent. A beginning has since been made in the systematic display of a collection of insects in suitable show-cases on the model furnished by the Indian Museum. Excepting the birds, the collection of natural history specimens in the Provincial Museum is limited in number and of inferior quality, and some time must elapse before it can be made thoroughly representative.

4. *Acquisitions.*—The acquisitions of the year number 1,809 and are classed as under—

Zoological	...	...	...	...	...	75
Artware	...	...	...	...	...	71
Archæological	...	...	...	...	...	172
Conchological	...	...	...	...	...	524
Palæontological	...	...	...	...	...	1
Numismatic	...	...	...	...	...	448
Economic	...	...	...	...	...	32
Books, maps, periodicals, photographs, drawings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	486
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,809

Of this total, 216 articles were acquired by purchase, 63 were collected by Mr. William Jesse, Corresponding Secretary of the museum, and 1,530 were received as donations from private individuals and public institutions named in appendix B. See Appendix B.

5. *Natural History Section.*—Of the 75 specimens acquired during the year, 64 are skins of birds collected in the Kumaun hills near Bhim Tal; the remaining 11 include 2 skins with skulls of the spotted deer (*Cervus axis*), 3 leopard cubs (*Pelis pardus*), 1 porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*), 1 skull of the muskdeer (*Moschus moschiferus*), and a record skull of the Himalayan Sloth Bear (*Melursus*

ursinus) shot in the Tarai by Mr. J. S. Campbell, I.C.S., Collector of Bareilly. An important addition to the collection of insects is an exhibit prepared by the Indian Museum illustrating the phenomenon of protective resemblance as exemplified in insect life.

6. *Art Section*.—Seventy-one new specimens were added to the artware collection, comprising Mainpuri *tarkashi*-ware, Benares brassware, Moradabad metalware, and samples of *bidri*-ware, old and new; *chikan* or needlework embroidery from Lucknow; cotton prints from Meerut, Saharanpur and Lucknow; mirrored curtain from Muzaffarnagar; woollen blankets from Meerut, a coloured durrie from the Technical Institute, Nagercoil in Travancore; wood carving from Saharanpur, Lucknow and Ahmadabad; carved soapstone ware from Agra; painted pottery from Biswan in the Sitapur district of Oudh, and a fine specimen of portrait modelling executed by the clay-modellers of Lucknow.

7. *Artware Dépôt*.—The proceeds derived by the sale of artware placed on sale at the museum by the makers or manufacturers, amounted to Rs. 1,947, which exceeds the sum hitherto realised in any one year since the establishment of the dépôt in 1897. The well-known Moradabad ware alone fetched nearly Rs. 1,000. These results are satisfactory, as the only object in view is to encourage provincial art industries.

8. *Archæological Section*.—Want of room has hitherto prevented the growth of this section. The existing series of Buddhist and Jaina sculptures occupying the low dark rooms on the ground floor of the Lal Baradari building suffer from insufficient light, and further additions would only impair the usefulness of the collection to students. Their crowded situation hardly admits of a due appreciation of their value either as historical documents of the past, or as products of art which in many cases can be used as patterns by artisans of the present day. The acquisitions of the year though numerically large, occupy but a small amount of space in the section. They are: a collection of 166 votive images in clay of Tibetan gods and goddesses from the caves at Taklakot (Purang) in Western Tibet; a plaster imitation with photographs of an inscribed vase in soapstone, which was found with other Buddhist relics inside a stone coffer excavated, in October 1897, at Piprahwakot in the Basti district; 3 brass bracelets, and a finely carved image of *Vishnu* in schist and one of a Hindu deity, probably *Agni*, in the same material, from Rudrapur in the Gorakhpur district—a locality which, from its close proximity to places associated with the life of Buddha, offers an extensive field of exploration for the archæologist and student of ancient history.

9. *Numismatic Section*.—The steady development of the Numismatic Section has been noticed in the reports of previous years. During the past year the collection of coins increased both in value and number. The additions comprise 20 gold, 236 silver and 192 copper coins, the chief donors to the collection being the Governments of the United Provinces and Bengal. Eight gold coins of the Kushan rulers of Northern India, Kanishka, Huvishka and Vasu Deva, were purchased from museum funds. Among other additions to the cabinet of gold coins may be mentioned two coins of the Little Kushans (Shaka and Kidara Shahi) 5th Century A. D., two of the early Gupta kings, Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta II, 4th Century A. D., three of Pratāpadeva Rāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty, 1530-1542 A. D., two muhrs of Akbar and one of Aurangzeb. The silver coins embrace equally remote periods of Indian history, furnishing specimens of Indo-Sassanian coinage, of the coins of the Western Satraps or *kshatrapas* of Gujarat and Malwa, of the mediæval rulers of Kabul, Syalapati and Samanta-deva, of Durrani kings, of Bengal Sultans, and of the kings of Oudh and of Assam, besides adding largely to the collection of Mughal coins in which the Provincial Museum now excels any in India. Noticeable specimens under this latter class find detailed mention in Mr. Burn's report of the proceedings of the coin committee embodied in the following paragraph. Seventy-one duplicate coins, including 3 gold, 20 silver, 41 copper and 7 lead, were sold to the public during the year.

10. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee.*

I.—The coin committee included the same members as in the previous year. Major Vost was absent throughout, and Mr. Wright went on leave at the end.

II.—The number of cases of Treasure Trove reported was 35, relating to 3,375 coins of which 3,171 were examined by the secretary and may be classified as follows :—

Metal.	Ancient.	Mediæval.	Pathan.	Suri.	Mughal.	Oudh.	Total.
Gold ... ..	...	36	...	...	7	...	43
Silver	42	113	9	...	1,324	16	1,504
Copper	690	...	861	32	41	...	1,624
Total	732	149	870	32	1,372	16	3,171

•On the recommendation of the committee, coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	5	109	17	131
Indian " ... ..	...	126	4	130
Lahore " ... ..	...	57	3	60
Madras " ... ..	...	59	4	63
Aligarh College	1	39	6	46
Muir "	1	28	3	32
Nagpur Museum ... ..	...	13	3	16
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay ... ..	...	14	3	17
Assam Museum	1	20	3	24
British " ... ..	...	6	3	9
For sale at Lucknow ... ..	...	59	...	59
Total	8	530	49	587

III.—Perhaps the most striking find was of two gold coins of the mediæval period, dug up in the Jhansi district. They are inscribed with the name Sri Siddha Rāja, who may perhaps be identified with the Chālukya Jaya Sinha (1098-1143).

IV.—As usual a number of rare or unpublished Mughal silver coins were acquired, among which the following may be mentioned :—

Akbar.—Square coin of the Multan mint.

Jahangir.—Coins from the Ujain (unpublished) and Zafarnagar mints, and a half-rupee of Ahmadnagar (unpublished), besides two curious square coins resembling coins of Akbar.

Shah Shuja.—A new type published at page 265, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1905.

Shah Alam I.—Haidarabad.

Shah Jahan III.—Akbarabad (unpublished).

Some curious forgeries of gold coins of Akbar were discovered in Sitapur.

11. *Economic Section*.—Fifteen new samples were added to the collection of economic products, viz., medicinal products 5, food substances 1, oils and oil-seeds 9, and the following plants were pressed and added to the Herbarium—

Benincasia cerifera (*Petha*).
Citrullus vulgaris (*Tarbuz*).
Colocasia antiquorum (*Ghuinya*).
Cucumis melo (*Kharbuza*).
Cucumis sativus (*Khira*).
Cucumis utilissimus (*Kakri*).
Dolichos lablab (*Sem*).
Hibiscus esculentus (*Bhindi*).
Lagenaria vulgaris (*Lauki*).

Luffa acutangula (*Turai*).
Momordica charantia (*Karela*).
Nicotiana tobacum (*Tambaku*).
Panicum frumentaceum (*Sanwan*).
Ricinus communis (*Rendi*).
Solanum melongena (*Bengan*).
Trapa bispinosa (*Singhāra*).
Trichosanthes dioica (*Parwal*).

For several months of the year the Botanical collector was employed in weeding out damaged and weevilled specimens from the Index collection supplied by the Revenue and Agriculture Department of the Government of India nearly 20 years ago, as these had become practically useless as samples for examination.

12. *Conchology, Palæontology, &c.*—Besides the acquisitions which fall under the recognised sections of the museum as treated of in the preceding paragraphs, the institution received during the year a collection of 524 marine and fresh water shells as donation from Major A. T. H. Newnham, I.A., late Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, and a sample of petrified leaves and twigs from the river below Gokteik Bridge, Upper Burma, from Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S.

See Appendix
B.

13. *Library.*—The additions to the Reference Library comprise 109 books or original works in 132 volumes, 206 departmental reports, bulletins, &c., 26 catalogues and lists, 107 numbers of journals and periodical publications, 15 pamphlets, 7 old maps of Asia and the East Indies published in the eighteenth century, 1 set of drawings of the Technical Art series, and 14 photographs 9 of which are views of ancient sites and architectural remains visited by the Seistan Arbitration Commission. Besides the several departments under the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, the chief donors to the Library during the year were the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Société Asiatique, Paris, the British Museum (Natural History) London, and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S. A.

See Appendix
C.

14. *Visitors.*—The total number of visitors registered by the turnstile during the year amounts to 1,63,635. This large attendance, which exceeds previous records by nearly 25,000, may be attributed partly to the growing popularity of the museum and partly to the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Lucknow in December last—an event which attracted a large number of visitors to the Oudh capital from distant parts of the United Provinces. Seven hundred and sixty-four *pardanashin* visitors were admitted on the Zanana days which fall on the 15th day of every month. Among distinguished visitors, the Right Hon'ble Lord Curzon of Kedleston visited the museum with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces on the 3rd April 1905, and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on the 26th February, 1906.

See Appendix
A.

15. *Finances.*—The receipts of the year derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 299 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,574. Deducting the amount of receipts from the total expenditure, the net cost to Government for maintaining the museum during the year under report amounts to Rs. 10,275.

16. *Conclusion.*—In the beginning of October 1905 I visited Moradabad, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, with a view partly to collect new specimens of artware for the museum, and partly to induce artisans and manufacturers to send trial consignments of goods to the artware dépôt attached to the museum. How far this latter object has been accomplished the increased sales reported in paragraph 7 will show. Within the last decade the metalworkers of Moradabad have made great progress in their art, and now make large profits by the product of their industry. The wood-carvers of Saharanpur carry on an equally thriving industry, but their success is due not so much to the employment of skill as to the use of fret-saws in turning out the articles. As a check to the indiscriminate production of these machine-made trumperies, a school has been started by the Municipal Board of Saharanpur with the object of instructing juvenile carpenters in the delicate art of carving *shisham* wood, and this step is likely to produce under proper management a class of artisans to keep alive an industry for which the place is famous. At the request of the committee of the Industrial Conference held at Benares in connection with the National Congress, I contributed a paper on the art-industries of these Provinces, and subsequently by invitation attended the sittings of the conference held on the 30th December 1905. A copy of my paper in pamphlet form has been submitted to Government with this office No. 204, dated 23rd June 1906. On the recommendation of the Museum Committee, I was permitted to visit the Indian Museum in Calcutta in February last, and thus had an opportunity of studying how things were done in the Imperial Museum with regard to the needs of the various collection of natural history specimens exhibited in it. The space available in the Provincial Museum admits only of a bare imitation of the Imperial collection within the narrowest limits. As stated in paragraph 3 of this report, a beginning has been made in forming a typical collection of insects with assistance readily given by Dr. Alcock, Superintendent of the Indian Museum. More will be done in

course of time as funds and opportunities permit. My late visit to Calcutta was just sufficient for studying in a general way the extensive collection of Zoological specimens in the Indian Museum. It did not allow me to devote any portion of my time to the other and equally important branch of it known as the Economic and Art section, and I would therefore welcome an opportunity of repeating my visit if it pleases Government to sanction it.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

*Curator and Secretary,
Provincial Museum Committee.*

Countersigned.

L. A. S. PORTER,

President, Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 15).

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1906.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year.	Budget estimate of the year under report.	Actuals of the year under report.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions by municipal and district boards ...	161	400	152
Miscellaneous ...	142		147
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	303	400	299
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator ...	3,000	3,600	3,636
Clerks and Librarian ...	1,069	1,512	1,060
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist ...	295		295
Servants ...	1,144	1,536	1,385
Female attendants (and carriage hire) ...	84		84
Total Establishment ...	5,592	6,648	6,460
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens ...	1,349	1,600	1,287
Preservation of specimens ...	290		299
Library ...	999	1,000	547
New cases and furniture ...	500	500	500
Warm clothing for servants ...	...	86	86
Hot weather charges ...	96	96	95
Travelling allowance ...	...	...	402*
Miscellaneous (water rate for the buildings, service labels, etc.) ...	879	900	898
Total Contingencies ...	4,113	4,182 —30	4,111
TOTAL CHARGES ...	9,705	10,800	10,574

* Transferred from the head of Library.

APPENDIX B—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 13).

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1906.*

Sections of the museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Lucknow	3 skins of leopard cubs and 2 skins with skulls of deer.
	J. S. Campbell, Esq., I.C.S., Bareilly ...	1 skull of a record sloth bear and one of a muskdeer.
	The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	Case containing illustration of general protective resemblance exemplified in insect life.
<i>Artware ...</i>	The Hon'ble Sir J. J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I., &c. &c.	Portrait executed by the clay-modellers of Lucknow of His Majesty the King-Emperor in coronation robes.
	Maulana Kazi Ali Ahmad Mahmudullah Shah, <i>Rais</i> , Budaun.	2 specimens of Lahore pottery.
<i>Archæology</i>	The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	A plaster imitation with photographs of a Buddhist relic-box.
	The Collector of Gorakhpur ...	3 old brass bracelets and 2 stone sculptures.
	C. A. Sherring, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Almora.	A collection of 166 votive images of Tibetan gods.
<i>Paleontology.</i>	R. Burn, Esq., I.C.S., Calcutta ...	A sample of petrified leaves and twigs from Upper Burma.
<i>Conchology.</i>	Major A. T. H. Newnham, I. A., Lucknow	A collection of 524 shells.
<i>N u m i s - m a t i c .</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	4 gold, 99 silver and 176 copper coins.
	Government of Bengal ...	71 silver coins.
	Government of the Panjab ...	15 silver coins.
	Administration of Assam ...	15 silver coins.
	Administration of N.-W. F. Province ...	1 gold coin.
	Administration of the Central Provinces ...	25 silver coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	5 gold and 3 silver coins.
	Government Museum, Madras... ..	16 copper coins.
	Darbar of the Dewas State, Central India, through Captain C. E. Luard, I. A., Superintendent, Gazetteer, Central India.	4 silver coins.
	The Raja of Paron State, Central India ... Thakur Suraj Bakhsh Singh, Talukdar, Sitapur.	1 silver coin. 2 gold and 3 silver coins.

APPENDIX B—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 13)—concluded.

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1906—(concluded).*

Sections of the museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Library ...</i>	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ...	Publications of the Society under the "Bibliotheca Indica" series, 1 report, 10 numbers of journal and 1 catalogue.
	Societè Asiatique, Paris ...	7 numbers of journal.
	Council, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.	2 numbers of journal.
	British Indian Association, Oudh, Lucknow	Weekly numbers of the "Express."
	Trustees, British Museum, London ...	4 catalogues.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 reports and 2 catalogues.
	Instituto Geologico de Mexico ...	5 bulletins.
	The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa...	1 journal.
	Sanskrit College Library, Calcutta ...	3 numbers of catalogue.
	Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis Mo...	1 report.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S. A.	3 reports and 5 bulletins.
	Prof. Antonio Berlese, Stazione di Entomologia Agraria in Firenze, via Romana 19, Florence, Italy.	1 bulletin.
	The Hon'ble Sir J. J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I. &c. &c.	1 copy of Tennyson's poem on the relief of Lucknow in frame.
	Colonel H. S. Olcott, Managing Director, Adyar Oriental Library, Madras.	1 report, 1 bulletin and 2 photographs.
	G. W. V. de Rhè-Philipe, Esq., Watson's Annex, Bombay.	2 pamphlets.
	Nasarvanji Jivanji Readymoney, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.	1 list.
	Babu Sarat Chandra Mittra, M.A., B.L., Chapra, Saron.	9 pamphlets.
	Babu Shyama Charan Banerji, Vakil, High Court, Lucknow.	1 pamphlet.
	Maulana Kazi Ali Ahmad Mahmudullah Shah, Rais, Budaun.	3 photographs.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{2968}{1-939-1906}$ OF 1906.

FROM

J. M. HOLMS, Esq., C.S.I.,
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES,

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. $\frac{1902}{VIII-607}$, dated the $\frac{3rd}{18th}$ August 1906, submitting the report on the working of the provincial museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1906.

2. The delay in the submission of the report is unexplained, and I am to request that in future it may be submitted by the 15th July, the date fixed.

3. No information is given showing how far the reference library attached to the museum is made use of, and I am to request that in future reports some particulars of the number of visitors who use the books may be entered.

4. The thanks of Government are due to the donors to the museum and to the coin committee for the work done during the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. HOLMS,

Chief Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1907.



ALLAHABAD:

Printed at the United Provinces Government Press.

1907.

No. $\frac{1417}{VIII-641}$ OF 1907.

FROM

W. H. MORELAND, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES.

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
NAINI TAL.

Dated Lucknow, the 22nd of June 1907.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1907.

2. Acknowledgments are due to the donors enumerated in Appendix B, and also to the members of the coin committee for the assistance they have given to the museum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MORELAND,
Director.

[Maximum limit of report—Five pages.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Para.</i>						<i>Page.</i>
2.	Committee of management	..	..	..	..	1
3.	Acquisitions	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
4.	Natural History Section	...	...	...	...	2
5.	Art Section	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
6.	Artware Dépôt	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
7.	Archæological Section	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
8.	Numismatic Section	...	...	...	...	3
9.	Proceedings of the Coin Committee	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
10.	Economic Section	...	...	...	...	4
11.	Library	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
12.	Visitors	...	...	...	...	5
13.	New cases and Furniture	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
14.	Finances	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—	Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, for the year ending 31st March 1907	...	...	...	6
„ B.—	List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1907	...	...	...	7
„ C.—	Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1907	...	...	...	9

ERRATA.

*Annual Report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum
for the year ending 31st March 1907.*

Page 3, line 2 of Statement. For "770" read "799."

Page 3, line 3 of Statement. For "1529" read "1500."

•

No. 166.

FROM—BABU GANGA DHAR GANGULI,
Curator and Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee,
Lucknow.

TO—THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
United Provinces, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow, the 7th June 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1907.

2. *Committee of management.*—During the year under report no change took place in the body of members of the managing committee, except in the office of President which was held, during the first part of the year, by Mr. Leslie Porter, I.C.S., C.S.I., and during the latter part, by Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S. Mr. S. H. Butler, I.C.S., C.I.E., and Mr. G. A. Tweedy, I.C.S., successively held that office for a short interval of two months on Mr. Porter's vacating the Lucknow Commissionership in September 1906.

Four meetings were held during the year, in the months of May, August and September 1906, and March 1907. Questions affecting the development of the museum within proper limits were brought before the meeting held in March last, which was attended by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Honorary Curator, in charge of the Archæological section. On a report submitted by this officer dealing with the present condition of the section in his charge, the committee discussed at length the question of finding suitable accommodation not only for the Archæological section, but for the museum as a whole, which is now housed in a building not originally designed for it. In their present situation in the low, dark, and over-crowded rooms on the ground floor of the Lal Baradari building, the valuable series of ancient sculptures and epigraphical records collected within the last twenty years are practically inaccessible to the student of archæology, while the more attractive collections of zoological specimens as well as of artware, in which colour plays an important part, suffer from excessive light in the rooms on the first floor, which open on all sides through numerous large windows, leaving but insufficient wall space for the arrangement of suitable show cases or for the display of particular exhibits. The difficulty could be successfully met by locating the museum in a new building especially designed and constructed to meet the requirements of the various sections represented in it. Having regard to the means at their disposal, the committee also considered as an alternative arrangement the desirability of limiting the scope of the institution to a few recognised branches of knowledge, leaving out of their plan the development of such sections as Geology, Palæontology and Economic Botany, which not only occupy a considerable amount of space in the existing buildings, but which for want of expert supervision have hardly any interest for the scientific student. A full report of the committee's deliberations on this subject has been submitted for the orders of Government with this office letter No. 96, dated 2nd April 1907.

3. *Acquisitions.*—The registered acquisitions of the year number 1033 and fall under the following sections.

Natural History (Zoology)	...	...	...	11
Artware	...	...	...	118
Archæology	...	...	...	26
Numismatic	...	...	...	321
Economic	...	...	...	22
Library (Books, maps, periodicals, drawings, &c.)	...	...	...	535
Total	...	...	...	1,033

Note—Orders have just been received on this reference and are being communicated to the committee.
W. H. Moreland,
Director.

Of this total, 189 articles were acquired by purchase, 22 were collected by the Botanical Collector and 822 were received as donations from individuals and institutions named in Appendix B.

See Appendix B.

4. *Natural History Section*.—Mention was made in the report of last year of the assistance received from the Indian Museum, Calcutta, in forming a small show collection of insects on an approved plan. During the year under report this assistance was supplemented by contributions of a valuable kind. They include a full-grown specimen of the Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus torquatus*), a binturong (*Arctistis binturong*), and six butterfly cases illustrating different phases of insect life, all ready prepared for exhibition. The committee are thus indebted to the Trustees of the Imperial Museum for the improvement of a section of the Provincial institution which is particularly deficient in stuffed animals. A head with horns of the spotted deer (*Cervus axis*), a stuffed cockatoo, and a chicken of monstrous birth complete the list of additions made during the year.

5. *Art Section*.—The artware collection was enriched by specimens of manufactures not hitherto represented in it. They were collected by the Curator partly during his periodical visits to centres of industries like Agra, Muttra, Farrukhabad and Aligarh, and partly, at the Industrial Exhibition held in Calcutta in December last. The additions comprise a representative collection of cotton prints from Muttra, Kanauj and Farrukhabad, including a fine sample of printing on silk executed at the latter place on material supplied by the silk-weavers of Azamgarh; durries and piece goods (*gabrun*) from Aligarh; a complete collection of silk and mixed fabrics (*susi*, *tapti*, *dariyai* and *garbi*) from Agra; embroidery in gold and silver thread from Agra; miniature painting on ivory from Delhi; silver plate and filigree work from Cuttack in Orissa; and samples of old *bidri* ware and enamels from uncertain localities. An effective way of relieving carved furniture by inlaid work comes to light from Saharanpur, a place well-known for its wood carving of different degrees of fineness.

6. *Artware Dépôt*.—In spite of the efforts on the part of the hotel guides to lead unwary customers to cheap shops in the city, the sale of artwares for the benefit of the artizans yielded fair returns, the proceeds of sale amounting to Rs. 1,472 this figure does not compare favourably with the amount realised in the preceding year, which was one of unusual activity in Lucknow owing to the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is, however, above the average compared with the sums realised in former years. Even better results would be obtained if the artworkmen in different parts of the Province could be induced to place specimens of their handiwork on sale at the museum. Prominent manufacturers in large towns like Agra, Moradabad and Saharanpur, who are personally interviewed by the Curator during his collecting tours, regularly send supplies of goods to the artware shop, but the bulk of the artizans living in the interior of districts seldom employ the museum as an advertising medium for their wares. In many instances the apathy and ignorance of the village craftsman leave him contented with the small profits he makes by dealing with local traders or middlemen, who usually secure to themselves the fruits of his industry by a system of money advances repayable in kind. With the progressive growth of the museum in its various sections and the consequent strain it puts on the working staff, the question forces itself on the attention of the managing committee whether they would be justified in maintaining at the public expense an institution like the artware dépôt for the sole benefit of private manufacturers in the Province.

7. *Archæological Section*.—In the course of excavations for a sub-way leading from the riverside to the site of the old Mughal palace inside the Allahabad Fort, numerous fragments of stone sculpture were discovered at a depth of about 25 feet from the level of the surrounding ground. They apparently belonged to some Hindu temple which stood at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna in mediæval times. Sixteen of them, of different sizes and in various state of preservation, were acquired for the museum with the permission of the Local Government. They include a well preserved image of Vishnu, two small seated images of Mahādeva occupying niches, two *arghas* or receptacles for a *linga*, a carved door-jamb, and a slab bearing portion of an inscription in Sanskrit in characters of the 9th or 10th century A.D., besides smaller fragments forming decorative parts of a temple. Objects of antiquarian interest acquired from other sources are : an inscribed stone found in the ancient city of Gihora near Raipura in the Banda district, which flourished as the seat of the Baghela kings before the occupation of the country by the Bundelas about 500 years ago; a votive clay tablet from Khalatse near Leh

(Ladakh), presented by the Reverend Mr. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission ; two fragments of terra cotta figurines from an ancient mound near Rae Bareli ; a copper vessel for sacrificial use found in the Gonda district ; a sandstone image of Vishnu from an unknown locality, presented by Mrs. P. Rainier, Lucknow ; and four mill-stones found on the site of the old fort in Unao. Excavations carried on by Dr. Vogel at Kasia during the late cold weather months yielded important results for the museum. A numerous collection of ancient pottery, terra cotta images, clay seals and fragments of iron implements brought in at the close of the operations in March last await distribution and arrangement in suitable show-cases. Among the objects thus acquired a clay seal-die possesses great documentary value, though of a negative kind, since its discovery on the spot throws some reasonable doubt on the supposed identity of Kasia with the site of Buddha's *nirvāna*.

8. *Numismatic Section*.—Nine gold, 208 silver and 104 copper coins were added to the museum cabinet during the year. A large number of these, *viz.*, 5 gold, 111 silver and 9 copper, are coins of the Mughal Emperors of India—Akbar, Jahangir, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah I, Jahandar Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shah, Alamgir II, Shah Alam II, and Akbar II. Some of them are rare and present specimens in which the collection was hitherto deficient. Such are a one-anna silver piece of Shah Alam II of the Arkat mint, and the coins of Jahandar and Akbar II as noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vost, I.M.S., Secretary Coin Committee, in his report embodied in the following paragraph. Among other acquisitions of the year may be mentioned 3 gold coins of the Later Great Kushans, 2nd century A.D. ; 1 gold pagoda of Bijapur issued before Muhammadan rule in the Deccan ; 9 silver coins of the Maukharis—Avantivarman, Īśānavarman and Sarvavarman, 6th century A.D. ; 46 silver coins of the Thaneswar dynasty—Pratapasila and Siladitya, 7th century A.D. ; 3 silver and 76 copper coins of the Pathan Kings of Delhi—Muhammad bin Sam, Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah, Kutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah I, Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak Shah, Muhammad bin Tughlak, Firoz Shah III Tughlak, Firoz Shah with Fateh Khan, and Muhammad Shah ibn Firoz Shah, 589-795 A. H. ; 10 silver coins of the independent rulers of Bengal—Rukn-ud-din Kaikaus, Shihab-ud-din Bughra Shah, Shams-ud-din Yusuf Shah ibn Barbak and Ala-ud-din Husain Shah, 691-925 A. H. ; 3 silver and 1 copper coin of the kings of Malwa—Nasir Shah and Mahmud II, 906-937 A. H. ; 7 copper coins of Ibrahim Shah *Sharqi* of Jaunpur, 803-844 A. H. ; and a silver medal struck by Nawab Shuja-ud-daula, Vizier of Oudh, in commemoration of the Rohilla war, 1188 A. H. (1774 A. D.). Besides the Government of the United Provinces, the chief donors to the Provincial collection were the Administration of the Central Provinces and the Governments of Bengal and Bombay. Seventy three duplicate coins were sold to the public during the year.

See Appendix
B.

9. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee*.—I.—The coin committee included the same members as in the preceding year. Mr. Nelson Wright was on leave during the whole period. When the late Mr. Hooper, C.S.I., retired the committee lost the services of its senior member. Lieutenant-Colonel Vost returned from leave about the middle of the year, and Mr. Burn proceeded on leave towards its close.

II.—The number of cases of Treasure Trove reported was 29, relating to 2,332 coins, of which number 2302 were examined by the Secretary and classified as follows :—

Metal.	Ancient.	Mediæ-val.	Pathan.	Suri.	Mughal.	Oudh.	Native States.	Bengal and Tip-perah.	Jaunpur.	Total.
Gold ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Silver ...	...	126	14	2	474	5	87	91	...	770
Copper ...	...	...	1,471	...	...	...	...	...	29	1,529
Total ...	3	126	1,485	2	474	5	87	91	29	2,302

On the recommendation of the committee coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

			Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	...	...	3	166	86	255
Indian "	...	...	...	68	22	90
Lahore "	...	...	...	37	5	42
Madras "	...	...	...	44	31	75
Aligarh College	...	...	...	25	26	51
Muir "	...	...	...	13	27	40
Nagpur Museum	...	...	...	11	25	36
Assam "	...	...	...	9	11	20
Asiatic Society of Bengal	...	...	...	1	1	2
Poona Museum	...	...	...	15	18	33
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch	...	...	...	5	4	9
British Museum	...	...	...	5	...	5
For sale at Lucknow	...	...	...	293	...	293
Total	...	...	3	692	256	951

III.—The most important find occurred in the Azamgarh district. The hoard comprises 18 silver coins of the Bengal Sultans and 73 of the Tipperah Rajas. When they have been carefully examined it is expected the latter will add some facts to the scanty information we possess of this family.

The historically important coins of the Maukharis and of the Thanesar line, noticed in the report for 1905, have been fully described by Mr. Burn in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1906, page 843. The three gold coins of Bazodeo form a useful link connecting the Kushan coins proper with those of the Guptas.

As has hitherto been the case some of the Mughal silver coins found are rare, such as those of Jahandar of the Bareilly and Surat mints. A fairly complete set of rupees of Akbar II from the Gwalior mint was also acquired.

10. *Economic Section*.—Twenty-two plants representing the field and garden crops of the United Provinces were collected by the Botanical Collector and added to the Herbarium. They include the following species :—

Brassica campestris (<i>Zard sarson</i>).	Pennisetum typhoideum (<i>Bajra</i>).
Brassica campestris, var. rapa (<i>Shalgam</i>).	Phaseolus Mungo (<i>Mung</i>).
Brassica oleracea (<i>Gobi</i>).	Phaseolus Mungo, var. radiatus (<i>Urd</i>).
Cajanus indicus (<i>Arhar</i>).	Pisum arvense (<i>Desi matar</i>).
Crotalaria juncea (<i>San</i>).	Pisum sativum (<i>Gol matar</i>).
Cucumis maderaspatanus (<i>Kachri</i>).	Raphanus sativus (<i>Muli</i>).
Eleusine Coracana (<i>Mandua</i>).	Sesamum indicum (<i>Til</i>).
Hordeum vulgare (<i>Jau</i>).	Setaria italica (<i>Kakun</i>).
Oryza sativa (<i>Dhan</i>).	Triticum sativum (<i>Gahun</i>).
Panicum frumentaceum (<i>Sanwa</i>).	Vigna Catiang (<i>Lobia</i>).
Paspalum scrobiculatum (<i>Kodo</i>).	Zea Mays (<i>Makka</i>).

Three hundred and eighty-four samples contained in 32 sealed tin cases of the old Index Collection were minutely examined ; out of these, 274 samples in serviceable condition were preserved for the museum and the remainder thrown away as useless.

A collection of agricultural implements comprising a number of English and American ploughs of doubtful efficiency as working implements for this country was disposed of by public sale under the orders of the committee. They occupied a medium sized room in the midst of the collection of sculptures forming the Archæological Section, for which latter additional space was a pressing want. The removal of the implements has supplied this want, while the section itself has been freed of the presence in an adjoining room of a class of exhibits which were quite out of place where they hitherto stood.

11. *Library*.—Of the 535 articles added to the Reference Library, 99 comprise original works in 287 volumes, 264 departmental reports, bulletins, monographs, &c., 137 journals and periodical publications, 28 catalogues and lists, 6 pamphlets and 1 set of drawings of the Technical Art Series. With the exception of 27 books, 7 periodicals, and 2 catalogues purchased from the museum funds, the additions represent donations to the Library from the various learned societies and institutions named in Appendix B, besides a number of official publications supplied free by the Government of India and the Local Governments.

These exhibits were of no use whatever, and their removal is a distinct gain.
W. H. Moreland,
Director.

Nearly 1000 readers made use of the Library during the year, of whom 409 have left their signatures in a register kept for the purpose. Books on Indian history, mythology, and religion were read or consulted by the majority of readers while subjects like ethnology, the industrial arts, and zoology suited the taste of a limited number.

12. *Visitors*.—The total number of visitors who entered the museum through the turnstile amounts to 145,861, including 1506 *pardanashin* visitors, for whose admission special arrangements are made on the 15th day of every month. The above figures, though showing a decrease of nearly 18000 visitors compared with the returns of 1905-06, actually exceed the average of the past five years by nearly 10,000, a fact which establishes the popularity of the institution as a public resort in spite of occasional fluctuation in numbers owing to special causes.

See Appendix
C.

13. *New cases and Furniture*.—To protect natural history specimens from the glare of the sun to which they were exposed in one of the rooms in the Lal Baradari building, seven large windows have been furnished with costly screens specially made for them by the Cawnpore Muir Mills Company. Two show-cases and two wall cabinets were added respectively to the Art and Archæological sections, while 5 racks made of *sāl* wood have been provided for the collection of heavy Sivalik fossils hitherto exhibited on the ground. In addition to the above the museum undertook the construction of a cabinet for coins for the Government of India on the model of some new cabinets designed for the museum by the Curator. This piece of work was finished and forwarded to its destination during the year.

14. *Finances*.—The receipts of the year derived from all sources amount to Rs. 371 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,861. Deducting the amount of receipts from the total expenditure the net cost to Government for maintaining the museum during the year under review amounts to Rs. 10,490.

See Appendix
A.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

*Curator and Secretary,
Provincial Museum Committee.*

Countersigned.

A. L. SAUNDERS,

President, Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 14).

*Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum for the year ending
31st March 1907.*

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year.	Budget Estimate of the year under report.	Actuals of the year under report.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions by municipal and district boards ...	152	400	146
Miscellaneous... ..	147		225
Total, RECEIPTS ...	299	400	371
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,636	3,600	3,600
Clerks and Librarian	1,060	1,536	1,163
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist	295		298
Servants	1,385	1,556	1,414
Female attendants (and carriage hire)	84		84
Total, <i>Establishment</i> ...	6,460	6,672	6,559
<i>Allowance</i>			
Travelling allowance	402	300	261
Total, <i>Allowance</i> ...	402	300	261
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	1,287	1,250	1,249*
Preservation of specimens	299	300	300
Library	547	1,000	998
New cases and furniture	500	500	499
Warm clothing for servants	86	86	...
Hot weather charges	95	96	96
Miscellaneous (water rate for the buildings, service labels, &c.)	88	900	899
Total, <i>Contingencies</i> ...	3,712	4,132 —1	4,011
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	10,574	11,100	10,861

* Includes Rs. 271 transferred to Public Works Department for improvements on the museum buildings.

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 3).

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending,
31st March 1907.*

Sections of the Museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 stuffed mammals and 6 insect cases.
	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Lucknow	1 head with horns of a deer.
	Munshi Muhammad Jalal-ud-din, King's Hospital, Lucknow.	1 bird.
<i>Archæology.</i>	Government, United Provinces.	1 old copper vessel and 16 sculptures.
	K. N. Knox, Esq., I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Karwi, through the Superintendent Archæological Survey, Punjab and United Provinces.	1 inscribed slab.
	Rev. A. H. Francke, Moravian Mission ...	1 votive clay tablet.
	Mr. F. Swynnerton, Rae Bareilly ...	2 terra cotta fragments.
	Mrs. P. Rainier, Lucknow ...	1 stone sculpture.
	Municipal Board, Unao ...	4 old mill-stones.
<i>Numismatic</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	3 gold, 165 silver and 86 copper coins.
	Administration of the Central Provinces ...	16 silver and 13 copper coins.
	Government of Bengal ...	3 gold and 20 silver coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	3 gold, 5 silver and 1 copper coin.
	Babu Gulab Singh, Jeweller, Pul Jhao Lal, Lucknow.	4 copper coins.
<i>Library</i>	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ...	13 publications of the Society under the "Bibliotheca Indica" series, 1 report and 31 numbers of Memoirs, Journals and Proceedings.
	Council, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.	1 number of Journal.
	British Indian Association Oudh, Lucknow	Weekly numbers of "The Express."
	Trustees, British Museum (Natural History), London.	5 catalogues.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 reports and 1 catalogue.
	Instituto Geologico de Mexico ...	1 bulletin.
	The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa...	10 numbers of Journal and Memoir.
	Sanskrit College Library, Calcutta ...	2 numbers of catalogue.
	Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo...	1 report.

APPENDIX B—SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 3—(concluded).

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1907—(concluded).*

Sections of the Museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Library— (concluded).</i>	K. K. Naturhistorischen, Hofmuseum, Wien.	3 annalen.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, United States, America.	30 reports.
	United States National Museum, Washington, United States, America.	18 reports and 22 bulletins.
	Superintendent, Zoological Garden, Alipur, Calcutta.	1 report.
	The Managing Director, Adyar Oriental Library, Madras.	1 bulletin.
	The Manager, Anglo-Oriental Press, Luck- now.	1 pamphlet.
	The Studies of the Tantrik Press, New York	1 number of journal.
	Committee of the Industrial Conference, Indian National Congress.	1 report.
	Mr. C. D. Ganguli, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	1 book.
	Dr. Semayer Vilibald Ungarischen Nation- al Museums, Budapest.	1 bulletin.
	Babu Rakhal Das Banerji, student of Archæ- ology, Indian Museum, Calcutta.	1 pamphlet.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{2209}{I-648-1907}$ OF 1907.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. M. HOLMS, C.S.I.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES,

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

UNITED PROVINCES.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 10TH AUGUST 1907.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. $\frac{1417}{VIII-641}$, dated the 22nd June 1907, submitting the report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1907.

2. The question of the future housing of the museum, to which reference is made in paragraph 2 of the report, will be considered by a committee next cold weather.

3. The thanks of Government are due to the members of the coin committee for the assistance rendered by them during the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. HOLMS,

Chief Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1908.



ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY W. C. ABEL, OFFG. SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.

1908.

No. $\frac{1550}{VIII-698}$ OF 1908.

FROM

W. H. MORELAND, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT,
NAINI TAL.

Dated Lucknow, the 15th July 1908.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1908.

2. Acknowledgments are due to the donors enumerated in Appendix B, and also to the members of the Coin Committee for the assistance they have given to the Museum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MORELAND,

Director.

[Maximum limit of report—Five pages.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Para.</i>						<i>Page.</i>
2.	Committee of management	...	...	...	...	1
3.	Establishment	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
4.	Inspection and reorganisation	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
5.	Acquisitions	...	...	...	...	2
6.	Natural History Section	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
7.	Artware Section	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
8.	Artware Dépôt	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
9.	Archæological Section	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
10.	Numismatic Section	...	...	...	...	3
11.	Proceedings of the Coin Committee	...	...	...	...	4
12.	Economic Section	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
13.	Library	...	...	...	...	5
14.	Visitors	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
15.	New Cases and Furniture	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
16.	Finances	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
17.	General	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, for the year ending 31st March 1908	...	...	...	...	6
„ B.—List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1908	...	...	...	...	7
„ C.—Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1908	...	...	...	...	9

No. 198.

FROM—BABU GANGA DHAR GANGULI,

Curator, and Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee,

Lucknow,

TO—THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

United Provinces, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow, the 29th June 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1908.

2. *Committee of management.*—The vacancy left on the committee by the transfer of Mr. William Jesse from Lucknow was filled up during the year by the appointment of the Rev. Mr. C. G. Mylrea, C.M.S., as a member. No other change took place in the constitution of the committee. The office of President was held throughout the year by Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Lucknow Division.

Three meetings were held during the year—in the months of July and October 1907 and January 1908.

3. *Establishment.*—Among the subordinate staff one casualty took place in September last in the death of the Librarian, Pandit Bishwanath Bajpai. The vacancy thus created was temporarily filled by an ex-student of the Bara Banki High School who, for domestic reasons, resigned his place in the beginning of May last.

4. *Inspection and reorganisation.*—Doctor N. Annandale, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Natural History Section, made his annual inspection of the Provincial Museum on the 22nd April 1907. In May following, the museum was inspected by Mr. T. H. Holland, Director, Geological Survey, and Chairman of the Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta. Both these officers unite in observing that to give it the character of a purely scientific institution the functions of the museum should be specialised. It has been suggested that instead of including a number of sections or departments without expert assistance to arrange and catalogue their contents, the museum would serve a useful purpose if it embraced only a few branches of knowledge, such as art, archæology, numismatics, to illustrate which it possessed valuable material in the shape of exhibits. Subsequently, intimation was received from Government that a conference of curators would be held in Calcutta during the cold season of 1907-08 to discuss matters connected with the provincial museums. It was designed with the object of bringing the provincial museums into closer touch with one another and with the central museum in Calcutta, an arrangement which cannot but yield beneficial results. Action on Dr. Annandale and Mr. Holland's suggestions was therefore deferred pending the result of the proposed conference in Calcutta. This has now been published in the form of a preliminary report which among other matters, formulates a scheme for the provincial museums, the main features of which may thus be summarised—

- • That the provincial museums shall aim at helping each other and the Imperial Museum in Calcutta, by circulating lists of their requirements and by exchange of duplicate specimens; that in order to do this efficiently it will be necessary to increase the skilled subordinate staff of the provincial museums, such as taxidermists, collectors, etc., who shall be required to undergo a period of training under European supervision at the Indian Museum, Calcutta; that the scope of the provincial museums shall be limited to the province or presidency in which they are situated; that the collections in these museums shall be registered under eight main heads, viz., (1) archæology and epigraphy, (2) coins and medals, (3) art and ethnology, (4) economic products, (5) geology, (6) plants, (7) animals, (8) books, maps and manuscripts; and that where possible a reference library should be attached to the museum.

With the gradual expansion of the existing museum at Lucknow the question of finding suitable accommodation for certain sections of it has pressed itself on the attention of the managing committee for some time past, so that the committee

had now to consider how to find additional room for important collections on the one hand, and the suggestions of the Calcutta conference on the other. Having regard to present conditions it has been decided to maintain collections which have been found useful both from a scientific and from a popular point of view, and abolish such as seem to be out of place in a museum for the United Provinces. Collections of artware, antiquities, coins and medals, are included in the former, while incomplete collections of minerals, fossils, sea-shells, etc., fall under the latter class. The committee's decision setting forth the lines on which it is proposed to work the museum in future forms the subject of a separate communication to Government.

5. *Acquisitions*.—The total number of accessions to the museum and library registered during the year amounts to 753. They fall under the following sections :—

	No.
Natural History (Zoology)	90
Artware	31
Archæology and Epigraphy	12
Coins and medals	251
Library (books, maps, periodicals, drawings)	369
Total	753

See Appendix B.

Of this total, 94 specimens were acquired by purchase, 3 by exchange, and 656 were received as donations from institutions and individuals named in Appendix B. During the year under report no large additions were made to any of the sections by purchase from Government funds while the reorganisation of the museum was still under consideration as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

6. *Natural History Section*.—The additions to the zoological collections comprise a leopard cub (*Felis pardus*) from the Bhinga jungles, twin buffalo calves joined at the back, from Lucknow, a peacock (*Pavo cristatus*), a bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*) from Quetta, 1 stick insect (*Lonchodes bancis*) and 2 leaf insects (*Phylum scythe*) from Colombo, and a collection of 83 insects representing 60 species of the orders Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, and Orthoptera, arranged and labelled by the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

7. *Artware Section*.—The formation of a typical collection of artware to illustrate the indigenous manufactures of the United Provinces was the object with which the present museum was organised and located in Lucknow. Its functions were defined to be those of an art-censor and advertiser for these Provinces. Since its inception to the present day, the institution has endeavoured to discharge these functions by collecting the best specimens of the artware, not only of the United Provinces but also, in certain cases, of the artware of other Provinces, which by comparison and study, might help to improve the quality of the local manufactures. By additions which have thus been made to the artware collection within the last twenty years, the section has outgrown its original proportions, and unless enlarged space is provided for it, further additions will have the effect of cramming the entire collection. Purchases during the year were limited to samples of printed cotton and silk fabrics from Farrukhabad; inlaid marbledware, durries, cotton prints and embroidery, from Agra; glazed pottery from Khurja, Bulandshahr district; and two samples of old brassware of unknown locality.

8. *Artware Dépôt*.—There was a falling off in the sale of artware from the shop attached to the museum, the proceeds realised during the year amounting to Rs. 742, which is considerably less than the average of former years. This is mainly due to the growth of private enterprise in the city, where dealers in Indian artware or their agents divert purchasers who would otherwise have bought from the museum. The artware dépôt was instituted with the object of benefiting the artworkmen of the Province by finding a market for their goods. Its maintenance has been a charge on the museum funds. Looking, however, at the results it has so far achieved in the matter of sales the Committee are not very hopeful about its future success and have therefore decided to abolish it as a concern not falling within the legitimate functions of the museum.

9. *Archæological Section*.—The claims of the archæological section for enlarged accommodation have engaged the attention of the committee in all discussions held during the year concerning the future housing of the museum. Among buildings recently inspected by a committee appointed by Government, the choice lies

between two, the Lesser Chutter Munzil close to the museum and the Canning College, Lucknow, either of which if made available for the purpose, would afford suitable room for the archæological section. Failing these means of improved habitation, a new building, specially planned and designed for a museum, will have to be constructed to meet the present difficulty. For want of space only a few exhibits were admitted into the section during the year. They comprise 2 fragments of Græco-Bactrian sculpture from Hoti Mardān in the Peshawar district, presented by Mr. E. F. Jacob, C.I.E., Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow; a headless terra cotta image of Buddha seated in *bhūmisparśa* attitude, from a mound opened at Sohmag in the Gorakhpur district; a circular clay tablet in four pieces bearing the figure of Padmapāṇi Buddha in a standing posture, with the Mahāyana formula stamped in characters of the 10th century A. D.; fragment of an oval clay tablet containing the figure of a Bodhisattva-attendant seated on a lotus; and 2 circular clay tablets containing the Buddhist creed formula in characters of the 10th century A. D., from the same place, collected by Pandit Dayaram Sahni, Excavation Assistant to the Director General of Archæology in India; 2 old cannon belonging to the period of native rule in Oudh, found during excavations for a park at Lal Bagh, Lucknow; and, a copper-plate grant of King Hariśchandra Deva of Kanauj, dated V. S. 1253 (1196 A. D.) found at Machhlisahr in the Jaunpur district. Besides these, one inscribed stone and 6 boxes containing fragments of sculpture and ancient pottery from Indor Khera (the Indrapura of Gupta times) in the Bulaudshahr district, were received during the year, but for want of space have been stored away for the present. These relics had hitherto been deposited in the now defunct Municipal Museum at Delhi whence they have been sent to Lucknow by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Northern Circle. A descriptive catalogue of the section has been a long felt want. On Dr. Vogel's recommendation the committee have engaged the services of Babu Rakhal Das Banerji, Indian Museum, Calcutta, to compile one, a portion of the amount allotted for acquisition of specimens being utilized to remunerate him for this work.

10. *Numismatic Section*.—Fifteen gold, 136 silver, and 100 copper coins were added to the coin cabinet. With the exception of 2 copper coins which were acquired by exchange, they were presented to the museum by the several Governments and public institutions named in Appendix B, the Government of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces Administration being the chief donors to the collection. The gold coins include: 2 Indo-Scythian Saka coins, 3rd century A. D.; 5 coins of the Gupta Kings Kācha, Samudra Gupta, Chandra Gupta II, and Karmāra Gupta, 326-455 A. D.; 1 of the Pathan King Muhammad bin Tughlak; 2 of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah and 1 of Shah Alam II (oblique milling); 1 varāha pagoda of Pratāpa Krishna Rāya of Vijayanagara; and 3 vira-rāya *fanams* of Southern India. Of the 136 silver coins acquired during the year, 21 are of the Kshaharāta chieftain Nahapāna, 2nd century A. D.; 3 of the Traikutaka King Dahragana; 1 vigrahapāla drama; 7 of the Pathan Kings of Bengal: Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah, Jalaluddin Muhammad Shah, Alauddin Husain Shah, and Daud Shah Karārāni; 1 of King Muzaffar III of Gujarat; 1 of Muhammad Shah I *Bahmani*; 72 are coins of the Mughal Emperors: Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur (Shah Alam I), Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shah, and Ahmad Shah Bahadur; 19 of the Sikh ruler Guru Govind Singh; 6 are coins of the Amirs of Sindh: Amir Abdullah, Bānu Amrwiya, Bānu Alwiya, Bānu Abdullah and Muhammad; and 5 are silver-wire coins called *larins*. The copper coins are as various in point of dates as the silver series, comprising coins of the Kushan Kings Kanishka and Huvishka, 2nd century A. D.; of Sāmanta-deva of Kabul, 9th century A. D.; of the Rathor King Madanapāla of Kanauj, of the Chauhan King Someśvara-deva, both of the 12th century A. D., and of Chāhadeva of Narwar, 13th century A. D.; of the Pathan Kings: Muhammad bin Sam, Shamsuddin Altamsh, Muizuddin Bahram Shah, Alauddin Muhammad Shah and Muhammad bin Tughlak; of Saifuddin Hasan Karlagh, Governor of Sindh; of the *Bahmani* Kings from Tajuddin Firoz Shah to Ahmad Shah bin Humayun Shah; of the *Sharqi* Kings of Jaunpur, Ibrahim Shah and Husain Shah; of the Mughal Emperors Akbar, Aurangzeb and Shah Alam II; of Ahmad I of Gujarat; and, 2 *doudous* or *dudus* of the French Compagnie des Indes. Eighty-six silver, 76 copper, and 4 lead coins (duplicates in the collection) were sold to the public

during the year. A report of the Coin Committee's proceedings prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vost, I.M.S., is embodied in the following paragraph.

11. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee.*—I. Besides Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vost, I.M.S., who acted as Secretary, Messrs. C. S. Delmerick and G. B. Bleazby were in India throughout the year. Messrs. R. Burn and H. N. Wright re-joined the Committee on return from long leave.

II. The number of cases of Treasure Trove reported was 17, relating to 444 coins, all of which were examined by the Secretary and classified as follows :—

Metal.				Ancient.	Mediaeval.	Pathan.	Mughal.	Total.
Gold	...	...	...	...	8	1	6	15
Silver	...	...	...	...	9	...	183	192
Copper	...	...	...	108	125	4	...	237
Total				108	142	5	189	444

On the recommendation of the Committee coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

			Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	...	...	7	41	12	60
Indian	„	...	...	17	...	17
Madras	„	...	...	24	3	27
Lahore	„	...	...	2	...	2
Nagpur	„	...	...	4	3	7
Assam	„	...	...	2	2	4
Poona	„	...	...	1	3	4
Peshawar	„	...	...	1	...	1
Asiatic Society of Bengal	...	...	...	...	3	3
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch	...	...	...	...	1	1
Aligarh College	...	...	...	...	3	3
Muir College	...	...	...	...	3	3
Decipherer	...	...	...	1	2	3
For sale at Lucknow	...	...	...	1	9	10
Total			7	94	44	145

III. From finds in these Provinces the museum acquired 5 Gupta coins, including one of Kācha, and one of Chandra Gupta II. The latter is of very pale gold, 138 grains in weight and without the emperor's name; the bowstring faces inwards and the reverse has a lotus flower seat. An interesting find of 42 rupees in the Jhansi district included a square rupee, previously unknown, of Akbar's Bengal mint, 39th Ilahi year, and one of Jahangir's Ajmer mint, the arrangement of the couplet on it being unusual. Other rare rupees acquired were of Shah Jahan, Akbarnagar mint (couplet), Shah Alam Bahadur, Jahangirnagar mint, and Farrukhsiyar, Junagarh mint.

12. *Economic Section.*—The economic section aimed at illustrating the raw products and manufactures of the United Provinces, such as food grains, oils and oil seeds, gums and resins, medicinal products, fibres and the like. It is housed in a large but ill-lighted room in the Gulistan-i-Eram building which contains the library and the offices. So far, the section has attracted but few visitors or students to examine the various samples exhibited in it. As additional room was acquired for collections which form the chief attractions of the museum, the committee decided to abolish the economic section, recommending at the same time the formation of a botanical museum in Lucknow in connection with the Horticultural Garden, to which the samples in the existing collection might be transferred. At the instance of the committee, this subject was brought before the conference held in Calcutta in December last. While approving of the committee's proposal to separate the economic collection from the museum, the conference suggested that the samples in question should not be destroyed or dispersed until they had been examined by Mr. Burkill, Reporter

on Economic Products to the Government of India, who was present at the conference as a delegate. This officer examined the collection in May last and has since furnished a plan for the exhibition of economic products in the Provincial Museum on a reduced scale, the object of the proposed exhibition being educational rather than scientific. In other words, it should simply aim at informing the people as to the nature and economic value of the more important vegetable products of these Provinces. Mr. Burkill's plan will be considered by the committee in due course.

13. *Library*.—The additions to the reference library number 369, which comprise 156 books in 167 volumes, 80 departmental reports, memoirs, bulletins, &c., 116 journals and periodical publications, 16 catalogues and lists, and 1 map. Out of these, 26 books in 34 volumes, 34 numbers of journals and 2 catalogues were purchased from the museum funds, while the remaining articles were presented to the library by the various public institutions and individuals named in Appendix B. Nearly 900 persons made use of the library during the year, of whom 230 have left their signatures in a book kept for the purpose.

See Appendix
B.

14. *Visitors*.—The total number of visitors who entered the museum by the turnstile was 136,041, including 715 *parda-nashin* visitors who were admitted on the 15th day of every month. The largest attendance on any single day was registered on the 19th November last which was the day for the Hindu bathing festival *Kārttikipūrnimā*, when the number rose to 8,475.

See Appendix
C.

15. *New cases and furniture*.—A new show-case was added to the Art Section and 21 large windows of the Lal Baradari building were furnished with screens of a durable fabric made at the Muir Mills, Cawnpore. These screens have to a large extent protected the exhibits from the glare of the sun to which they were hitherto exposed.

16. *Finances*.—The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 292 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,373. Deducting the amount of the receipts from the total expenditure, the net cost to Government for maintaining the museum during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,081.

See Appendix
A.

17. *General*.—I was on tour for 23 days during the year. From the 27th to 31st August 1907, I visited Agra and Farrukhabad, collecting new specimens for the museum. From the 25th December 1907 to 9th January 1908, I was occupied in Calcutta, attending the conference of curators held at the Indian Museum as a delegate from these Provinces, and at the close of the conference, receiving and forwarding to Lucknow a collection of insects prepared for the Provincial Museum by the Indian Museum, Calcutta. In the beginning of the year heavy work fell on the museum's staff by the transfer of a large exhibit—a model of the Aminabad Bazar, measuring 22 feet \times 10 feet—from the museum to the picture gallery on the third storey of the Gulistan-i-Eram building. A portion of the picture gallery had to be dismantled in order to make room for the model which the committee decided to transfer to this building with a view to providing additional room for the Natural History Section. This work was executed in a satisfactory way. Owing to the abnormal heat of the present season in Lucknow certain exhibits of delicate construction, such as the veneered cabinetware of Vizigapatam, have suffered damage to some extent, otherwise the condition of exhibits in the museum may be reported as fair.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

Curator and Secretary,

Provincial Museum Committee.

Countersigned,

A. W. TRETHEWY,

President, Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 16.)

*Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum for the year ending
31st March 1908.*

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year.	Budget estimate of the year under report.	Actuals of the year under report.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions by municipal and district boards ...	146	400	146
Miscellaneous... ..	225		146
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	371	400	292
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,600	3,600	3,600
Clerks and Librarian	1,163	1,680	1,172
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist	298		326
Servants	1,414	1,656	1,525
Female attendants (and carriage hire)	84		84
Total, Establishment ...	6,559	6,936	6,707
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	261	550	55
Compensation allowance for dearness of provisions...	...	...	94
Total, Allowances ...	261	550	149
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	1,249	1,340	893
Preservation of specimens	300	300	280
Library	998	1,000	585
New cases and furniture	499	500	498
Warm clothing for servants ... ..	...	90	90
Hot weather charges	96	96	94
Mi-cellaneous (water rate for the buildings, service labels, &c.)	899	1,100	1,077
Total, Contingencies ...	4,041	4,426 —12	3,517
TOTAL CHARGES ...	10,861	10,900	10,373

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 5.)

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1908.*

Section of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	83 insects contained in five boxes.
	Samiullah Beg, Esq., Vakil, Golaganj, Lucknow.	1 stick and 2 leaf insects.
	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Luck- now.	1 bird and 1 mammal.
	J. W. N. Cumming, Esq., Honorary Secre- tary, Quetta Museum, Quetta.	1 bird.
<i>Archæology.</i>	Municipal Board, Lucknow ...	2 old cannon.
	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæ- ological Survey, Northern Circle, and Honorary Curator, Archæological Section, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	1 inscribed stone, 6 terra cotta figures and six cases containing ancient pottery.
	E. F. Jacob, Esq., C.I.E., Lucknow ...	2 fragments of Græco-Bactrian sculpture.
<i>Numismatic.</i>	C. A. Streatfeild, Esq., I.C.S., Magistrate, Jaunpur.	1 copper-plate inscription.
	Government, United Provinces ...	7 gold, 41 silver and 12 copper coins.
	Administration of the Central Provinces ...	3 silver and 55 copper coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	33 silver and 1 copper coin.
	Government of Bengal ...	2 gold and 24 silver coins.
	Government of the Punjab ...	19 silver and 5 copper coins.
	Rajputana Agency ...	6 silver and 1 copper coin.
	Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	5 silver coins.
	Government, North-West Frontier Province	2 gold coins.
	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle.	4 silver and 22 copper coins.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	4 gold and 2 copper coins.
	Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow ...	1 silver coin.
	G. W. P. Tailor, Esq., Mission House, Ahmedabad.	2 copper coins (exchanged).
<i>Library.</i>	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ...	8 books, 2 memoirs and 7 numbers of journal and proceedings.
	Trustees, British Museum, Natural History, London.	4 books, 2 serial publications and 7 catalogues and lists.

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 5.)

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1908—(concluded).*

Section of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Library— (concluded).</i>	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 reports and one pamphlet.
	United States National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.	3 books, 6 reports, bulletins, etc.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, U. S. A.	1 report.
	Director Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.	1 report.
	Instituto Geologicode Mexico ...	2 bulletins.
	The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa...	12 numbers of journal and memoir.
	The Managing Director, Adyar Oriental Library, Madras.	1 report and 1 journal.
	Babu Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., Chapra, district Saran, Bihar.	5 pamphlets.
	Messrs. Thacker & Co., Bombay ...	1 journal.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1909.



ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY F. LUKER, SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.

1909.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Para.</i>							<i>Page.</i>
2.	Committee of management	..	...	...	...	...	1
3.	Ordinary members	...	..	...	..	...	<i>ib.</i>
4.	Establishment	...	...	...	..	...	<i>ib.</i>
5.	Reorganisation	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
6.	Acquisitions	...	...	...	...	...	2
7.	Natural History	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
8.	Artware	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
9.	Artware dépôt	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
10.	Archaeology	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
11.	Numismatics	...	...	...	...	...	3
12.	Proceedings of the Coin Committee	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
13.	Economic products	...	...	...	...	...	4
14.	Library	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
15.	Co-operation with other museums	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
16.	Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	5
17.	New cases and furniture	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
18.	Finances	..	..	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
19.	General	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, for the year ending 31st March 1909	...	...	...	...	6
„ B.—List of donors to the Provincial Museum, for the year ending 31st March 1909	...	...	...	...	7
„ C.—List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, during the year ending 31st March 1909	...	...	...	...	9
„ D.—Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum, as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1909.	...	...	...	...	11

No. 310.

FROM—MR. G. D. GANGULI,

Curator and Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee,

Lucknow,

TO—THE COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW DIVISION,

President, Provincial Museum Committee, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow, the 30th July 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1909.

2. *Committee of management.*—No change took place in the constitution of the managing committee. Mr. A. L. Saunders, I. C. S., Commissioner, Lucknow division, held the office of President throughout the year except for an interval of six weeks when he was on leave, Mr. A. W. Trethewy, I. C. S., succeeding him in that office.

The number of meetings held during the year was three, which took place in the months of April and September 1908 and January 1909. Business of an important nature requiring the independent opinion of members who could not attend the meetings was transacted by circulating the papers.

3. *Ordinary members.*—On the recommendation of the Managing Committee the following gentlemen were appointed ordinary members of the Museum Committee :—

(1) Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduk Rasul Khan, K. C. S. I., of Jahangirabad, District Bara Banki.

(2) Raja Shaban Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Salempur, District Lucknow.

(3) Munshi Prag Narain Bhargava, Rai Bahadur, Lucknow.

(4) Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Lucknow.

4. *Establishment.*—The office establishment was increased by the appointment, with effect from 1st October 1908, of a photographer-draftsman on a salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 50 per mensem.

5. *Reorganization.*—Since the submission of the last annual report the question of reorganizing the Museum on some definite lines has been before the Managing Committee till the close of the year. In May 1908, a memorandum was drawn up and submitted to Government setting forth the committee's views as regards the subjects which the institution should deal with in future. Besides the collection of artware the formation of which had hitherto been one of the chief objects of the Provincial Museum, the collection of antiquities, by additions made within recent years, had not only reached enormous proportions but seemed to require greater attention than any other section of the Museum. It was therefore decided to place the Archaeological Section on a satisfactory footing by securing suitable accommodation for the valuable series of sculpture and epigraphical records which it embraced. This decision was arrived at after due consideration of the suggestions made by the authorities of the Indian Museum (Dr. Annandale and Sir Thomas Holland) and those contained in the preliminary report of the conference held in Calcutta in December 1907. A full report of the proceedings of the conference was received in December last, but a definite course of action could not be determined upon until the close of the official year, when exact information as to the amount of space available for the Museum was supplied by the report of a committee appointed by the Government to consider the allocation of buildings in the vicinity of the Chutter Muuzil. The original scheme as sketched in the memorandum referred to above necessarily underwent some modification on the strength of the recommendations made by the housing committee. It has now been decided that the Museum will be located in the present Canning College building when that should be vacated on the transfer of the college to the new buildings across the river. Detailed proposals as to the future scope of the Museum have now been submitted to Government and its orders are awaited.

6. *Acquisitions*.—The total number of accessions to the Museum and Library registered during the year was 1,003.

They are distributed under the following classes or sections—

	Number.
Natural History (zoology)	23
Artware	54
Archaeology, including epigraphy	41
Numismatics (coins and medals)	449
Ethnology	1
Library (books, maps, periodicals, drawings, &c.)	435
Total	1,003

With the exception of 219 items which were acquired by purchase, the additions classified above represent donations to the Museum and Library from various sources as detailed in Appendices B and C.

7. *Natural History*.—The accessions to the zoological section include 1 mammal, 11 reptiles and 11 fishes. Noticeable among these are a head with abnormal markings of a Black Buck (*antilope cervicapra*) from Unao in Oudh, and a large head of a Crocodile (*gavialis gangeticus*) shot on the Ganges below Dhaundhia-khera also in the Unao district of Oudh. Eleven specimens of fish comprising 10 species, 5 lizards and 1 snake were collected by Mr. R. A. Hodgart of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and presented to the Provincial Museum on behalf of that institution.

8. *Artware*.—An opportunity for collecting specimens for the artware section was afforded by the late Industrial Exhibition held at Nagpur, which the Curator was invited to attend as a member of the judging committee in November last. By purchases made at Nagpur and at different centres of the United Provinces, a fine collection of artware was made during the year, comprising ornamental brass and copperware from Benares, Jaipur, Nepal, Kashmir, and the Bombay School of Art; enamelled silver jewellery from Multan; chased silverware from Burma, and Amraoti in the Central Provinces; inlaid marble and carved alabaster from Agra; durries and woollen carpets from Agra, Mirzapur, and the Bikanir State. An interesting exhibit added to the collection of porcelain and pottery is a wine jar of white celadon bearing the inscription in Persic characters "Alamgir Shahi, 1070." It was acquired by the Local Government from a resident of Fatehpur at a cost of Rs. 300. The jar is said to have been presented by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir to the ancestor of its late owner as a reward for his building a mosque at Khajuha, the place where Aurangzeb had won a victory (1068 A. H.) over his brother Shah Shuja, whose defeat and subsequent flight from Hindustan placed his rival in undisputed possession of the Peacock Throne of Delhi. By an expert the origin of the jar is traced to the period of the Ming dynasty of China or between the 15th and 16th century A. D.

9. *Artware dépôt*.—The proceeds derived by the sale of specimens of artware from the dépôt attached to the Museum amounted to Rs. 392. Compared with the sums realised in former years, the above figure shows a marked decline in the sales effected during the year under report. This result is chiefly due to the fact that no attempt was made to replenish the stock of the dépôt after the committee had decided to abolish it, leaving the sale of art-manufactures entirely to private enterprise.

10. *Archaeology*.—Thirty-one boxes containing antiquities, mostly from Sahet-Mahet, the site of ancient Srāvasti, and from Bhitargaon in the Cawnpore district, were received during the year but for want of room in the archaeological section they have had to be stored away unpacked in the godowns. The contents of these boxes include fragments of stone sculpture, carved bricks and terra cotta objects from sites excavated or surveyed by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, during the cold season of 1908-9. In addition to the above, 41 exhibits were received and deposited in the Museum, the most noteworthy among them being an inscribed *linga* in sandstone found in a mound near the village Karamdande in Tahsil Bikapur of the Fyzabad district of Oudh. The inscription is dated in the 117th year of the Gupta era or 436 A. D. and purports to be a record by Prithvi Sena who was a minister and councillor, and subsequently a general, of the Gupta Emperor Kumara-Gupta II. Other acquisitions deserving

of notice are three copper-plate inscriptions which from their find spots are known respectively as the Chandravati, the Sahet and the Pachar plates. The first records a grant by Chandra-deva the founder of the Gaharwar or Rathor dynasty of Kanauj, dated *Samvat* 1148 or 1090 A. D. The second or the Sahet plate records the grant by king Govinda-chandra-deva (grandson of Chandra-deva) of six villages to the community of Buddhist friars residing at Jetavana and is dated *Samvat* 1186 or 1128 A. D. The discovery of this plate among the ruins of Sahet affords corroborative evidence of the identity of the place with Srāvasti of Gautama Buddha's time, which had hitherto been disputed by some scholars. The Pachar plate is one of the Chandella king Paramārdi-deva who ruled in Jejāka-bhukti or Jejāhuti (Bundelkhand) in mediaeval times and was a contemporary of the last Rathor king Jaya-chandra-deva of Kanauj. A detailed list of the year's acquisitions is appended to this report. Mr. R. D. Banerji of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, has compiled a catalogue of the archaeological section. This work will be published after it has been revised by Dr. Vogel when that officer returns from furlough in January next.

Appendix C.

11. *Numismatics*—The coin cabinet was enriched by the addition of 23 gold, 373 silver and 53 copper coins acquired during the year. Of these, 5 gold, 240 silver and 18 copper coins were presented to the Museum by the Government of the United Provinces, while the remainder came as contributions from other local governments and administrations named in Appendix B, with the exception of three coins which were purchased from Museum funds. The accessions to the collection of gold coins comprise: 1 of Chandra Gupta II, 'archer type,' found during excavations at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district; 1 Indo-Sassanian coin, 5th century A. D.; 3 of mediaeval India, viz., 1 of the Chandella king Kirttivarma-deva and 2 of the Tomara king Kumārapāla-deva, both of the 11th century A. D.; 4 *fanams* of the Gāngeya dynasty of Chera or Kongu, Southern India; 4 *fanams* of the ancient kingdom of Travancore; 1 of the Pathan king Muhammad bin Tughlak, dated 727 H.; and 9 of the Mughal emperors Alamgir II, Muhammad Shah and Shah Alam II. Of the 373 silver coins acquired during the year, 8 are ascribed to the Indo-Greek king Apollodotus II, *Philopatoros*, 100 B. C.; 14 are coins of the Pathan kings Shams-ud-din Altamsh, Ala-ud-din Ma'sud Shah, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, Ghias-ud-din Balban, Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah and Kutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah I; 308 of different Mughal emperors from Babar to Akbar Shah II; 34 are rupees and smaller coins of the kings of Assam, running in unbroken succession from Rudra Sinha to Baij Nath Sinha, embracing a period of 122 years from 1696 A. D. to 1818 A. D.; 2 coins of Kashmir, 1 of Oudh, a *chakram* (small silver coin) of Southern India, a coin of one of the Peshwas and a Sikh coin making up the rest. The copper coins include among others 13 of Malaya-varma-deva of Narwar 'bull and horseman' type and 27 of the Pathan kings Bahlol and Sikandar Lodi. Rare specimens and those otherwise deserving of notice among the year's acquisitions find mention in Lt.-Col. W. Vost's report of the proceedings of the Coin Committee embodied in the following paragraph. Seven silver, two copper and one lead coins were sold to the public as duplicate or spare specimens.

12. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee*.—(I) There has been no change in the *personnel* of the Coin Committee. Mr. G. B. Bleazby went on furlough on 4th May.

(II.) The number of cases of Treasure Trove reported was 23 relating to 5,087 coins, of which number 4,403 were examined by the Secretary and classified as follows:—

Metal.	Ancient.	Mediaeval.	Pathan.	Mughal.	Oudh.	East India company.	Bengal.	Total.
Gold ...	...	22	1	1	...	1	...	25
Silver ...	127	13	94	2,920	20	46	1	3,221
Copper ...	...	110	1,046	...	...	1	...	1,157
Total ...	127	145	1,141	2,921	20	48	1	4,403

On the recommendation of the Coin Committee coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

			Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	...	...	5	240	18	263
Indian	...	...	...	195	9	204
Madras	...	...	2	147	17	166
Lahore	...	...	1	52	5	58
Nagpur	...	...	1	75	8	84
Shillong	...	...	1	56	8	65
Poona	...	...	1	45	7	53
Peshawar	...	...	1	37	6	44
Quetta	...	...	1	31	4	36
Ajmer	...	...	1	21	4	26
Rangoon	...	...	1	13	3	17
Asiatic Society of Bengal	...	...	1	8	3	12
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch	...	...	1	5	3	9
British Museum	...	...	...	3	1	4
Aligarh College	...	...	1	4	3	8
Muir College	...	...	1	3	3	7
For sale at Lucknow	...	...	5	86	37	128
Total	...	...	24	1,021	159	1,184

(III) A hoard of 1,388 rupees from the Jhansi district furnished the names of two new mints of Akbar—Nahrwāla Pattan and Gadrāula, and some very rare rupees of the Ujjain, Elichpur, Akbarpur-Tanda, Balāpur, Bangāla, and Hisār-i-Firūza mints of Akbar, and of the Bairāta and Jālnapūr mints of Jahangir.

Other rare coins acquired from finds in these Provinces were gold pieces of Kumāra-pāla-deva (one weighs 31 grains), of Kirtti-varma-deva, of Shāh Alam II, Muhammadābād-Banaras mint (1230H—26) and of Alamgir II with these legends :—

خدا دله ملکه و سلطانه	جهان آباد
محمد	شاه
عام گير بادشاه غازی	دار الخلافه سنه ۲
ابوالعدل عزيز الدين	جلوس ضرب

Some well preserved copper pieces of Malaya-varma-deva were obtained from a find in the Jhansi district with dates in every year from 1280 to 1289 Samvat.

13. *Economic products.*—There is nothing of interest to note under this head as pending a decision on Mr. Burkill's proposals things have been maintained as they were.

14. *Library.*—The additions to the Reference Library include 100 books in 138, volumes 9 catalogues and lists, 1 map, 77 reports and 248 numbers of journals and periodical publications. Of these, 49 books, 2 catalogues and 110 numbers of periodicals were purchased from the Museum funds, while the rest were received as contributions to the library from institutions and individuals named in Appendix B. The library contains a large number of volumes which have no direct reference to the subjects dealt with by the museum but which would make valuable additions to a public library. These are books on travel, historical works and publications on a variety of subjects such as medicine, law, engineering, &c. With these it is proposed to form the nucleus of a public library to be opened in the present museum building when the museum is moved to its new quarters. No real public library exists in Lucknow and one is much needed.

15. *Co-operation with other museums.*—With a view to finding room for newly acquired sculptures in the archaeological section, the Museum Committee had decided to remove from it certain exhibits which either seemed to be out of place in a provincial museum or which could be better exhibited elsewhere. The clay model of the Lucknow Residency occupying an area measuring 16' 3" × 16' 2" was one of the exhibits which the committee proposed to transfer to some public institution which would require it, since there was a full-size copy of the model already on view at the Residency itself. Its heavy weight coupled with the difficulty of packing it, for a time stood in the way of its disposal as proposed by the committee. Eventually an order for a copy of this historical exhibit was received by the Curator from the Bristol Art Gallery through Mr. E. J. Mardon, I. C. S., Allahabad. In reply, the original model in the Museum was offered for sale, and as the exhibit was required for a public institution in England, the committee agreed to part with it for a sum of Rs. 300 including cost of packing and delivery at the Railway at Lucknow. The model was cut in four sections and packed in as

many boxes for shipment to Europe. It reached its destination safely without undergoing any serious damage on the way, as would appear from published accounts of the unveiling ceremony performed at Bristol by Lord Roberts amidst a number of mutiny veterans some of whom had taken an active part in the defence of the Residency in 1857.

In February last the Museum was invited to contribute a small collection of artware to a district agricultural show held at Hardoi. A loan collection comprising carved articles in wood and ivory, metalware, and textile fabrics was sent to this exhibition. The exhibits were duly returned to the Museum by the district authorities at the close of the show.

16. *Visitors.*—The total number of visitors who passed through the turnstile was 136,253, including 701 *pardanashin* women who were admitted on the 15th day of every month. The above figure closely reaches the number registered during the preceding year and may be taken as the yearly average. Towards the close of the year the Museum was twice visited by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces. On the second occasion, His Honour went over the whole Museum to judge of its needs as regards building accommodation. The question was discussed on the spot by the President of the Museum Committee and the Chief and Financial Secretaries to Government who accompanied His Honour during his visit. The arrangement that has since been made for the housing of the Museum in future has been noticed in an earlier paragraph of this report.

17. *New cases and furniture.*—A glass almirah and 12 wall-brackets were provided for the Museum and a revolving book-case for the office. In addition to these, 4 large seats with backs were procured and distributed in the Museum for the convenience of visitors to the two buildings.

18. *Finances.*—The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 294 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,872. Deducting the amount of receipts from the total expenditure the net cost to Government for maintaining the Museum during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,578.

19. *General.*—I was on tour collecting specimens for the Museum for 19 days during the year, visiting Benares, Mirzapur, Agra and Farrukhabad. The specimens collected during such visits are usually products of industries which are not sufficiently represented in the Museum or those of decadent arts where such come to view, as old metalware, enamels, embroidery, &c. A fine specimen of decorative carving in Shisham wood (*Dalbergia sissoo*) was met with at Farrukhabad and secured for the Museum at a cost of Rs. 900. It is a folding screen 7' 8" × 6' 6", exquisitely carved in pure Indian style and is the work of a local artisan who made it some years ago for a resident of the place. Part of the screen is already delivered and the owner has engaged to supply the missing portion in the course of a few months. Reference has been made in paragraph 8 to my visit to Nagpur in connection with the exhibition held in that city. Having been appointed to serve on the committee of jurors, I had to attend the exhibition from the 21st November to the 5th December 1908, judging exhibits under different classes of industrial art conjointly with other members of the jury. Subsequently, I was required by the Exhibition Committee to prepare memoranda of suggestions for the improvement of such manufactures of the Central Provinces as I had an opportunity of examining at the Exhibition. This requisition was supplied in the form of a report which was submitted to the Exhibition Committee towards the end of January last. The subordinate staff of the Museum had to cope with heavy work during the latter part of the year when Mr. R. D. Banerji was employed in compiling a catalogue for the archaeological section. A large number of sculptures had to be dismantled and brought out of the Museum to be photographed for the Archaeological Department and then rearranged in the section when the work was over. A portion of the expenditure incurred by the Museum in carrying through this work has been reimbursed to it by the office of the Director-General of Archaeology at Simla.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

*Curator and Secretary,
Provincial Museum Committee.*

E. H. RADICÈ, I. C. S.
President.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 18.)

*Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, for the year ending
31st March 1909.*

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year, 1907-8.	Budget estimates of the year under report, 1908-9.	Actuals of the year under report 1908-9.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions by municipal and district boards ...	146	} 400 {	135
Miscellaneous	146		159
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	292	400	294
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,600	3,600	3,600
Clerks, Librarian, and Photographer-Draftsman...	1,172	} 1,680 {	1,233
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist ...	326		332
Servants	1,525	} 1,656 {	1,527
Female attendants (and carriage hire) ...	84		82
Total, <i>Establishment</i> ..	6,707	6,936	6,774
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	55	550	545
Compensation allowance for dearness of provisions	94	96	130
One week's bonus, sanctioned by G. O. No. 27—X—1 (Financial Department), dated the 6th January 1909 ... ..	...	...	46
Total, <i>Allowances</i> ...	149	646	721
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	893	} 1,614 {	1,313
Preservation of specimens	280		299
Library	585	1,000 (a)	825
New cases and furniture	498	700 (b)	450
Compilation of catalogue for the Archaeological Section (part payment) ... ..	...	...	250
Warm clothing for servants	90	90	...
Hot weather charges	94	150	146
Miscellaneous (water rate for the buildings, service labels, &c.)	1,077	1,100	1,094
Total, <i>Contingencies</i> ...	3,517	4,654	4,377
Total, CHARGES ...	10,373	12,236	11,872

(a) Rupees 175 transferred to 'Establishment' to pay salary of photographer-draftsman from 1st October to 28th February 1909.

(b) Rupees 250 transferred to 'Compilation of Catalogue.'

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 6.)

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1909.

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	Superintendent, Indian Museum, Natural History Section, Calcutta.	11 specimens of fish, 5 reptiles and 1 snake.
	Captain H. Warwick Illius, I. M. S., The Parsonage, Clyde Road, Lucknow.	2 snakes and 1 skin of a snake.
	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Lucknow	1 head of a crocodile.
	Munshi Muhammad Usuf, Mukhtar, Unao	1 head of a black buck.
<i>Ethnology.</i>	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Lucknow	1 Chinese sword made of brass coins.
<i>Numismatic.</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	5 gold, 240 silver and 18 copper coins.
	Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	34 silver coins.
	Government of the Punjab ...	11 silver and 23 copper coins.
	Government of Bengal ...	4 gold and 11 silver coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	2 gold and 25 silver coins.
	Government of Burma ...	1 silver coin.
	Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, Nagpur.	2 gold, 22 silver and 3 copper coins.
	Curator, Central Museum, Lahore ...	27 silver and 2 copper coins.
	Director-General of Archaeology in India, Simla.	4 gold, 1 silver and 1 copper coin.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	2 gold and 5 copper coins.
	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, Lahore.	1 gold coin found during excavations at Kasia, Gorakhpur district.
	Curator Coin Cabinet, Shillong ...	1 silver coin.
	Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Indore.	1 copper coin.
<i>Library ...</i>	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ...	22 parts of the Bibliotheca Indica series. 7 numbers of journal and proceedings, 4 memoirs, 1 book and 1 list.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 reports, 2 memoirs and 3 serial publications.
	Trustees, British Museum, Natural History, London.	5 books.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, U. S. A.	1 report and 4 periodical publications.

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 6).—(*concluded.*)*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1909.*

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
<i>Library— (concluded.)</i>	Institute Geologico de mexico... ..	3 bulletins and 2 pamphlets.
	The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, United States, National Museum, Washing- ton, U. S. A.	3 numbers of journals and 2 memoirs.
	Director, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.	1 book.
	The Managing Director, Adyar Oriental Library, Madras.	1 report.
	The Secretary Industrial Conference, Surat...	1 catalogue.
		1 report.

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 10).

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, during the year ending 31st March 1909.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1 Inscribed pedestal of a broken sculpture in red sandstone 1' 0" × 0' 9".	Deoriya (Bitha) near Allahabad.	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle.	Described at page 49 of Cunningham's Archaeological Survey Report, Volume III, pl. XVIII.
1 Inscribed stone linga 2' 9" × 0' 11".	Bharadi Dih near village Karamdande, Tahsil Bikapur in the Fyzabad district, Oudh.	The Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad.	The inscription is a record by Prithvī Sena, a minister of the Gupta Emperor Kumara Gupta II, dated in the 117th year of the Gupta era or A. D. 436.
1 Toy cart-wheel of clay, diameter 2½ inches.	Bhuila, Basti district.	Exchanged with the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for an inscribed umbrella staff from Srāvasti.	
1 Miniature terra cotta human figure 4" × 2".	Kosam, Allahabad district.		
1 Rude terra cotta figure, probably of Siva and Pārvatī, 4" × 2½".	Ditto ...		
4 Bowls of <i>phul</i> or mixed metal, diameters 5, 5½, 5¾, and 6 inches, respectively.	Village Kukur Bhokwa, Pargana Balrampur, Gonda district, Oudh.	The District Officer, Gonda.	
1 Spouted copper vessel with lid, found containing coins of Sikandar Lodi [A. D. 1488-1517].	Ditto ...		
1 Fragment of a sculpture in sandstone, 8" × 6".	Mahoba, Hamirpur district.	The District Officer, Hamirpur.	
1 Copper-plate inscription of Chandra Deva, founder of the Rathor dynasty of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1148 (A. D. 1090) 1' 3½" × 1' 0".	Chandravati, Benares.	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle.	Published in the <i>Epigraphia Indica</i> , Volume IX, Pt. VII, pp. 302-305.
1 Copper-plate inscription of Govinda Chandra Deva of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1186 (1128 A. D.), 1' 6" × 1' 2½".	Sahet-Mahet, Balrampur, Gonda district, Oudh.	Ditto ...	Recording grant of 6 villages to the community of Buddhist friars at Jetavana.
1 Copper-plate inscription of the Chandella King Paramārdideva of Jejākabhukti, modern Bundelkhand, 1' 4½" × 11½".	Pachar, Chirgaon, Jhansi district.	Bindrabhan, son of Khalli Brahman, Pachar, Chirgaon, Jhansi district.	

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 10)—(*concluded*).

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, during the year ending 31st March 1909.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
A collection of cowries (shells) about 3,000 in number.	Sahet-Mahet Balrampur, Gonda district, Oudh.	Forwarded by Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, Excavation Assistant to the Director General of Archaeology in India.	
27 small fragments of stone sculpture and terra cotta figures, &c., excavated at Sahet-Mahet in 1908-9.	Sahet-Mahet Balrampur, Gonda district, Oudh.	Ditto.	

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 16.)

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum, as registered by the turnstile, during the year ending 31st March 1909.

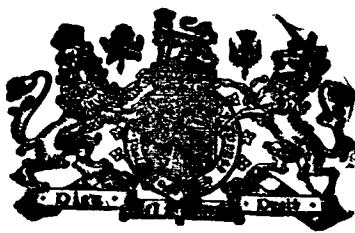
Month.						Number of visitors.	Pardanashin women.
1						2	3
April	1908	...	...	...	...	10,361	57
May	"	...	...	...	...	12,598	33
June	"	...	...	...	...	11,726	46
•July	"	...	...	...	...	11,528	23
August	"	...	...	...	...	12,633	80
September	"	...	...	...	...	9,572	78
October	"	...	...	...	...	6,099	54
November	"	...	...	...	...	16,090	29
December	"	...	...	...	...	6,519	35
January	1909	...	...	...	...	13,509	61
February	"	...	...	...	...	10,860	68
March	"	...	...	...	...	14,758	137
Total					...	136,253	701

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1910.



ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY F. LUKER, SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.

1910.

[*Maximum limit of Report—five pages.*]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Para.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
2.	Committee of Management	1
3.	Reorganisation	<i>ib.</i>
4.	Acquisitions	<i>ib.</i>
5.	Natural History Section	2
6.	Artware Section	<i>ib.</i>
7.	Archaeology	<i>ib.</i>
8.	Numismatic Section	<i>ib.</i>
9.	Proceedings of the Coin Committee	<i>ib.</i>
10.	Economic Section	<i>ib.</i>
11.	Library	<i>ib.</i>
12.	Co-operation with Museums and Exhibitions	3
13.	Visitors... ..	<i>ib.</i>
14.	Finances	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—	Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1910	4
„ B.—	List of donors to the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1910	5
„ C.—	List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, during the year ending 31st March 1910	6
„ D.—	Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum, as registered by the turnstile, during the year ending 31st March 1910	<i>ib.</i>
„ E.—	Government Resolution no. 660-XVIII (Industries department), dated Naini Tal, the 11th May 1910	1

No. 397.

FROM—THE HON'BLE MR. A. L. SAUNDERS, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and President, Provincial Museum Committee,
Lucknow,

TO—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES,
Miscellaneous department,
Allahabad.

Dated Lucknow, the 5th October 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1910.

2. *Committee of Management.*—In the beginning of the year effect was given to the orders of Government transferring the administrative control of the museum from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to the Commissioner of the Lucknow division. No change took place in the constitution of the Managing Committee, which remained as in the preceding year. The office of President was held successively by Messrs. E. H. Radiče, C. W. W. Hope and A. L. Saunders, I.C.S., according as the two first-named gentlemen succeeded to the Lucknow Commissionership during Mr. Saunders' leave to Europe. The Committee have to record the loss sustained by it in the death of Mr. E. H. Radiče, I.C.S., who, during his short tenure of office as President, had taken an active interest in the proceedings of the Committee regarding the reorganisation of the museum. Five meetings were held during the year, in the months of May, July and October 1909, and January and March 1910.

3. *Reorganisation.*—Reference was made in the report for 1908-9 to detailed proposals for the future working of the museum which had been submitted to Government. The orders of Government on the subject have since been published in a Resolution of the Industries department, no. 660-XVIII, dated the 11th May 1910, which forms an appendix to this report. It reviews at length the measures hitherto taken for the development of the museum as a provincial institution and lays down a definite scheme of operation for the future. Archaeology and numismatics occupy the foremost place in the new scheme, while zoology and the industrial arts are to be retained as sections of the museum until separate institutions are established in these provinces to specialise in these subjects. To give effect to the revised scheme a new committee has been appointed composed of members who can render practical assistance in the management of the museum in future. With the exception of a few rooms retained for the use of the science classes, the Canning College building was vacated for the museum about the middle of March last and the transfer of the exhibits from the Lal Baradari to the new building has since been in progress.

4. *Acquisitions.*—Pending the decision of Government as to the lines on which the museum was to be worked in future, additions by purchase to the existing collections were necessarily limited. The total acquisitions of the year number 822 articles, which are classed as under:—

	Number.
Natural History (Zoology)	265
Artware	27
Archaeology	19
Numismatics (coins)	87
Library (books, maps, periodicals, drawings &c.) ...	424
Total	822

Of this total, 178 articles were acquired by purchase, while the remainder were presented to the museum and library by institutions and individuals named in appendices B and C.

Appendix E.

5. *Natural History Section*.—The additions to the zoological section include a collection of birds' eggs presented by Mrs. J. Anderson, Lucknow.

6. *Artware Section*.—The acquisitions under this head comprise 25 specimens of old brassware exhibiting a variety of shapes and two samples of *bidri* ware. The artware dépôt which had hitherto been maintained as a branch of the museum for the sale of goods produced by provincial craftsmen was closed during the year in accordance with the Committee's decision to leave business of this kind to private enterprise.

7. *Archaeology*.—Nineteen objects of antiquarian interest were received and placed in the museum during the year. They include: 1 image of a Hindu deity cast in solid brass, found in a canal aqueduct at Tilokpur in the Etah district; 6 copper implements, such as axe and hatchet-heads, found at Bithur in the Cawnpore district, and 3 objects representing rough outlines of images in copper found in a jungle near Sheorajpur, also in the Cawnpore district; and 3 gold ear-rings and 1 silver toe-ring found at Nasirpur in the Unao district of Oudh. A descriptive list of these exhibits is appended. Besides the above, 4 boxes containing stone sculpture or fragments of sculpture and other relics from Farrukhabad and Sahet-Mahet were received during the year, but pending the allocation of sections in the new building have been deposited in the godowns.

8. *Numismatic Section*.—Of the 87 coins added to the museum cabinet, 9 are gold, 38 silver and 40 copper coins. Of these, 1 gold and 2 silver coins were purchased from the museum funds, 13 were acquired by the Government of these Provinces as treasure trove, whilst the remainder, namely 8 gold, 23 silver and 40 copper, were presented to the museum by various Governments and Administrations named in appendix B. The gold coins include: 5 coins of the kings of Vijayanagara—Pratāpa-deva Rāya, Krishna deva Rāya, Pratāpachyuta Rāya, and Sadāsiva Rāya, founder of the Ikkeri dynasty; 3 of the Jādavas of Devagiri; and 1 a quarter *mohr* of the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, mint Murshidabad, A. H. 1204. Of the 38 silver coins, 20 are attributed to the Mughal Emperors Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Muhammad Shah, Alamgir II and Shah Alam II; 4 to Mahmud III of Gujarat and 1 to Mahmud Shah bin Latif Shah of Gujarat; 5 to the Assam kings—Rajeswar Simha, Lakshmi Simha, Gaurinath Simha, and 1 to Bir Simha of Rangpur; 5 are coins of Native States with fragments of Persian legends; 1 an Arakanese coin; and 1 a Vighrahapala dramma of degraded Sassanian type. With the exception of one coin attributed to Satya Mitra (150 B. C.—100 A. D.), the copper coins refer to Mahmud Shah II and Nasir Shah of Malwa. Forty-eight spare coins were sold to the public during the year.

9. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee*.—Only a few cases of treasure trove were dealt with by the Coin Committee during the year, and hence no report has been furnished by the Committee, which proposes to issue a biennial report next year. The delay in the submission of the present report has been due to the fact that the Coin Committee's report was awaited till the end of August last.

10. *Economic Section*.—This section has been closed as it is not intended under the new scheme to maintain a section illustrating economic botany as part of the museum. In pursuance of the orders of Government as conveyed by the Resolution quoted in paragraph 3 it has been arranged to transfer the collections which hitherto formed the Economic Section to the Canning College, Lucknow.

11. *Library*.—The additions to the library comprise 135 books in 156 volumes, 86 reports and departmental publications, 189 numbers of journals and periodicals, and 14 pamphlets. Of these, 43 books and 108 numbers of periodicals were purchased from the museum funds, while the remaining items were presented to the library by various institutions and individuals named in appendix B. Mention was made in the last annual report of a proposal to establish a public library at Lucknow which the Government had under consideration. During the year under report the question of bringing up the library to first class standard was further considered by the Committee in connection with the recommendations of the Board of Scientific Advice which met at Simla on the 10th May 1909, and steps have since been taken to give effect to the Board's recommendations by transferring the contents of the Museum Library to the Lal Baradari building in which the public library is located. The Committee however propose to retain a working library and reading room for the museum. A separate communication on the subject has been made to Government for orders.

Appendix C.

Appendix B.

Appendix B.

12. *Co-operation with Museums and Exhibitions.*—The Provincial Museum co-operated with the annual district shows held at Hardoi and Allahabad by sending exhibits on loan. At the request of the Lahore Exhibition Committee typical specimens illustrating the artistic handicrafts of these Provinces were sent on loan to the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in that city. I regret however to observe that in the latter case not only were some of the exhibits sold without authority from the Museum Committee but a number of them were returned in a damaged condition to a wrong address at the close of the Exhibition. The value of the damaged articles has been recovered from the Exhibition Committee and credited to Government. In November last the Museum Committee was called upon by the Selection Sub-Committee of the United Provinces Exhibition to make the Curator's services available for the purpose of giving advice and assistance to the Sub-Committee in matters connected with the arrangement of the stone and metalware courts. Accordingly a memorandum of suggestions was prepared by him and forwarded to the Exhibition Committee. The work of selecting exhibits for the artware courts from existing collections in the museum has also devolved on him while acting at the same time on the local district committee for the Exhibition as its secretary.

13. *Visitors.*—The total number of visitors to the museum registered by the turnstile was 142,839, including 726 *parda-nashin* women, who were admitted on the 15th day of every month. To meet the convenience of the public at all seasons of the year the hours of opening and closing the museum have been so altered that people could now visit the place in the cool hours of the morning and afternoon during the hot weather months. Owing to its transfer to the new building the museum has been temporarily closed for the public since the 20th of March last.

Appendix D.

14. *Finances.*—The receipts from all sources amount to Rs. 485 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,673. Deducting the amount of receipts from the total expenditure the net cost to Government of maintaining the museum during the year under report amounts to Rs. 10,188.

Appendix A.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. L. SAUNDERS,

President, Provincial Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 14.)

*Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum for the year ending
31st March 1910.*

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year, 1908-9.	Budget estimates of the year under report, 1909-10.	Actuals of the year under report, 1909-10.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution by municipal and district boards ...	135	} 400 {	147
Miscellaneous	159		338
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	294	...	485
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,600	3,600	3,600
Clerks, Librarian and Photographer-Draftsman	1,233	1,680	1,585
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist ...	332	480	314
Servants	1,527	1,572	1,520
Female attendants (and carriage hire) ...	82	84	82
Total, <i>Establishment</i> ...	6,774	7,416	7,101
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	545	550	197
Compensation allowance for dearness of provisions	130	...	..
One week's bonus, sanctioned by G. O. no. 27—X—1 (Financial department), dated the 6th January 1909	46	...	...
Total, <i>Allowances</i> ...	721	550	197
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	1,313	700	667
Preservation of specimens	299	300	28
Library	825	1,130	1,130
New cases and furniture	450	700	230
Compilation of catalogue for the Archaeological Section (part payment)	250	...	...
Warm clothing for servants ... ..	...	90	90
Hot weather charges	146	150	130
Miscellaneous (water-rate for the buildings, service labels, &c.)	1,094	1,100	1,100
Total, <i>Contingencies</i> ...	4,377	4,170	3,375
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	11,872	12,136	10,673

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 4.)

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1910.

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History</i>	Mrs. J. Anderson, through P. R. Hewlett, Esq., Lucknow.	A collection of birds' eggs.
<i>Numismatic</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	13 silver coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	5 gold and 15 silver coins.
	Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces...	2 silver and 39 copper coins.
	Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	3 gold coins.
	Curator, Provincial Cabinet, Assam ...	4 silver coins.
<i>Library ...</i>	Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpur ...	1 silver and 1 copper coin.
	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma,	1 silver coin.
	The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa ..	4 memoirs and 4 journals.
	United States National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.	2 books, 12 reports and 6 bulletins &c.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	8 reports, 1 catalogue and 5 memoirs.
	Institute Geologico de Mexico ...	2 bulletins and 5 pamphlets.
	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ...	8 journals and proceedings, 1 report and 2 memoirs.
	Trustees, British Museum, Natural History, London.	2 books, 5 guides, 1 list and 6 catalogues.
	Sanskrit College Library, Calcutta ...	1 catalogue.
	The Managing Director, Adyar Oriental Library, Madras.	1 catalogue.
	E. J. Mardon, Esq., C. S., Allahabad ...	1 book.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1 brass image, cast in one piece, of a Hindu deity, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, weight $14\frac{3}{8}$ lbs.	Found in canal aqueduct at Tillokpur, district Etah.	The Collector of Etah.	
1 copper axe-head, $5'' \times 4''$, 1 boss of a copper shield, $4'' \times 4''$.	} Bithur, Cawnpore district.	The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle.	
4 copper implements:— (1) axe-head, $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$. (2) axe-head fragment, $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$. (3) hatchet-head, $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$. (4) chisel shaped implement, $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$.			
2 gold ear-rings, beaded, weight 109 grs. and 60 grs respectively.	} Mauza Nasirpur, thana Bara, district Unao.	The Deputy Commissioner, Unao.	Found while digging a ditch for a grove in village Nasirpur in the Unao district of Oudh.
1 gold ear-ring, plain, weight 130 grs. 1 mixed silver toe-ring.			
3 copper objects, being outlines of images used probably as votive offerings— $1' 6'' \times 1' 2\frac{1}{2}''$ $1' 4'' \times 1' 1\frac{1}{2}''$ $1' 6'' \times 1' 2\frac{1}{2}''$	} Found in a jungle near Sheorajpur in the Cawnpore district.	The Collector of Cawnpore.	
3 beads			
	Found in a village in the Amethi estate in Sultanpur district.	The Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur.	

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum, as registered by the turnstile, during the year ending 31st March 1910.

Month.					Number of visitors.	<i>Parda-nashin women.</i>
1					2	3
April	1909	...	...	...	12,265	46
May	"	...	...	...	13,612	30
June	"	...	...	...	9,341	45
July	"	...	...	...	9,169	45
August	"	...	...	...	10,379	52
September	"	...	...	...	9,122	49
October	"	...	...	...	8,339	16
November	"	...	...	...	21,986	127
December	"	...	...	...	11,031	33
January	1910	...	..	...	14,531	79
February	"	...	...	...	13,785	108
March	"	...	...	...	9,279	96
Total					1,42,839	726

APPENDIX E.
No. 660—XVIII.
RESOLUTION.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 11th May 1910.

OBSERVATIONS—The first report of the Lucknow Museum is that for the year 1883. From this report the original object of the institution appears to have been the collection of specimens of arts and manufactures of Oudh and of India generally, and of articles connected with the habits and customs and mythology of the people of India. It was at first under the management of the Commissioner of Lucknow. In 1882 it was transferred to the control of the department of Agriculture and Commerce at the instance of the Director and the Commissioner of Lucknow. The Director reported that the museum then contained a fair library, and the nucleus of what might be made a good natural history museum, besides small miscellaneous collections of coins, weapons, &c, and that under careful management it was capable of indefinite development. The Director also suggested that at the museum there might be exhibited models of agricultural implements and specimens of local arts and manufactures. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reply to the proposal made by the Director, stated that he viewed with interest the establishment of a public museum and library at Lucknow and was prepared to afford it special assistance if it could be organized on a practical basis, and if the co-operation of the municipality and the leading Indian gentlemen of the city and the province could be enlisted. The Director was asked to prepare a scheme, setting forth in detail the aims and objects of the institution, and the constitution of the managing committee.

2. Meanwhile, in 1883, the Government of India addressed the Local Government and proposed a scheme for the assistance of the industrial arts, by the formation of collections of samples of art and other manufactures at provincial museums. In pursuance of these orders and of the subsequent orders of the Government of India, issued on the conclusion of the sittings of the Arts Committee, convened at Calcutta in 1883 for the better organization of museums with a view to the promotion of the trade and industrial arts of the country, the Lieutenant-Governor decided that the Lucknow Museum should be the provincial museum for these purposes, and asked the Director of Agriculture and Commerce to formulate a revised scheme for the general management and functions of the museum on the lines sketched by the Government of India. A small committee of management had been appointed in 1883, but subsequently in view of the enlargement of the scope of the museum as a provincial institution, and its transfer from the former building (that which is at present occupied by the court of the District Judge) to the Lal Baradari in 1884, it was considered that a more representative committee was desirable. This was appointed in 1885 with the Commissioner of Lucknow as *ex officio* President. The Director of Agriculture and Commerce was at the same time asked to be the medium of communication between the committee and the Government and to assist the committee with his advice. A curator was also appointed, and in 1885 the building known as the Gulistan-i-Eram was also made over to the museum.

3. The scope of work proposed to be undertaken by the museum as reconstituted was—(1) natural history, (2) ornithology, (3) physical science, (4) economic products (including the collection of samples of arts and manufactures), and (5) archaeology. In promising an increased grant for the museum the Lieutenant-Governor observed that it must be clearly understood that the museum, as then reconstituted, would primarily be the provincial museum, organized and maintained on lines laid down by the Arts Committee in 1883, and that although this need not necessarily interfere with the maintenance of the other sections that did not come directly within the scope of that scheme, the committee, in distributing between the different sections the increased funds placed at their disposal, must bear in mind the primary object of the museum, viz., to illustrate indigenous arts and manufactures.

4. The first report on the working of the museum as a provincial institution indicated that difficulties had been experienced in obtaining good specimens of industrial arts, that the ornithological section was most popular with the general public and that a herbarium was being prepared. The greatest development however had been in the archaeological section, valuable collections of sculpture and relics having been obtained from Agra, Bundelkhand and (through the liberality of the Maharani of Balrampur) from Sahet-Mahet in the Gonda district. In the following year, 1885-6, the following sections were represented in the museum, viz. (1) natural history (zoology), (2) ornithology, (3) arts and industries, (4) ethnology, (5) archaeology, (6) numismatics, (7) geology, (8) palaeontology, (9) mineralogy, (10) economics, and (11) conchology. The report for that year showed that while considerable improvements had been effected in all the other sections, very little progress had been made in the ethnological section. In succeeding years the collections were constantly added to, and the process of arranging and cataloguing was continued. The most important incidents in the history of the museum were these. In 1886-7 a beginning was made of a business in artware. In 1887-8 a collection of life-size typical figures, illustrating the various races of India, presented by the Maharani of Balrampur, was received from Calcutta; the museum management arranged for the provincial exhibit in the Glasgow Exhibition, and the library was first opened to students. In 1889-90 it began to be doubted whether the natural history section could ever be made a complete collection for the province, and complaint began to be made of the buildings, which were transferred from the charge of the nazul office to that of the Public Works department. The curator began the

excavation of the Kankali Tila at Muttra and made valuable additions to the archaeological section. In 1890-1 the artware sale dépôt was discontinued. In 1891-2 plaster castings of 139 portions of the building at Fatehpur-Sikri were prepared for the museum and seventeen sketches for other institutions; a collection of the artistic metalwares of the province was made for the Imperial Institute, and numerous antiquarian exhibits were obtained from the excavations at Ramnagar in Rohilkhand. In 1893-4 the work of making plaster castings was stopped, it being found that too many breakages occurred in removing them. In 1895-6 the oriental portions of the library received a large gift from the heir of the late Munshi Nawal Kishore. In 1897-8 the shop of artware for sale was re-established. In 1898-9 arrangements were made for a regularly controlled supply of coins to the museum out of the treasure trove of the province. In 1901-2 a considerable addition was made to the archaeological section from the excavations at Piprahwa Kot in Basti. In 1903-4 arrangements were made for an annual inspection of the museum by the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. In 1904-5 complaint was again made of the difficulty of maintaining the natural history specimens, and of the damage occurring in other exhibits by reason of them, and an important collection of coins was added by purchase to the numismatic section. In 1905-6 occurred the first inspection of the museum by the Superintendent, Indian Museum, who suggested some improvements in the natural history section, and complaint was made for the first time of the insufficient room in the archaeological section. In 1906-7 the last exhibit of agricultural implements was removed. In 1907-8 the artware dépôt was again abolished, and a commencement was made with the cataloguing of the archaeological section.

5. In 1907 the necessity of providing increased accommodation for the archaeological section was again brought to the notice of the Government by the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey. The committee in supporting Dr. Vogel's view observed that further space could be made available if the aims and scope of the museum were more clearly defined, and its operations guided and restricted accordingly. It was suggested that the conchology exhibit, having regard to the situation and resources of the museum, was not worth retaining, that the geology exhibits, which could only be valuable under expert direction, should be abandoned, and that the economic section, which was then merely a storehouse of foodstuffs and drug-stuffs, was of value only in an agricultural or medical institution. In the same year the museum was at the request of Sir John Hewett inspected by Sir T. H. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey of India, who furnished the Government with a most valuable report on the lines of development which the museum should take.

6. These various reports were considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, who postponed a definite decision as to the branches of knowledge which the museum should develop and the functions which it should perform until the result of the proceedings of the Conference of Museum Curators at Calcutta (at which a delegate from this province would be present) was made known. The conclusions of this conference were that the Lucknow Museum should specialize in archaeology and numismatics, that it would be for the good of the public as well as for the benefit of zoology to remove the collections of stuffed animals and to establish for them a separate museum in connection with a zoological garden in some convenient part of Lucknow, that the industrial collections should be handed over to an industrial school and the economic products made use of by the Provincial Agricultural department. The abolition of the botanical section was also suggested, after it had been inspected by the Reporter on Economic Products.

7. The committee of management have been consulted upon these various recommendations. Their final proposals are as follows:—(1) to specialize in archaeology, numismatics, and ethnology; (2) to retain the economic and botanic sections; (3) to continue to maintain the art and industries section, limiting the exhibits to the productions of the province and eventually transferring them to the school of design at Lucknow; (4) to retain for the present the zoological and palaeontological section without adding to the exhibits, with the object of attracting visitors; (5) to dispose of the collections in the other branches; but (6) to retain the library and pictures, transferring the bulk of these to a separate public library except the publications dealing with archaeology and numismatics.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor, after more than one careful inspection of the institution and after a consideration of its previous history and of the various reports and recommendations referred to above, has come to the following conclusions as to the lines on which the work of the institution should in future be conducted, the sections which should be abolished or retained, and the scope of the functions of the museum generally. In the first place His Honour has decided to make over to the museum committee, as soon as they are vacated by the Canning College, the existing college building and the former boarding house which lies near it. These are being purchased by the Government for the purpose.

9. As regards the sections which the museum in its new quarters should include, a full statement of the Lieutenant-Governor's views is needed. At the curators' conference held at Calcutta in December 1907, the following sections were approved as suitable for a provincial museum:—(1) archaeology and epigraphy, (2) coins and medals, (3) art and ethnology, (4) economic products, (5) geology, (6) plants, (7) animals, (8) books, maps and manuscripts. These are in fact the divisions of the Lucknow Museum at present. But the discussions on the subject in the conference indicated a prevalence of opinion that without an expert in charge of the work of each section it would be better to restrict the scope of each provincial museum to those sections in which most could be done. With this opinion His Honour cordially agrees, and he has kept this rule in view in deciding on the reconstitution of the museum.

The general principles on which, in His Honour's opinion, a provincial museum should be worked may be stated as follows :—

- (1) The idea of forming a collection of articles that are merely curious or ornamental or are not definitely associated with the specific sections of the museum as reconstituted should be given up; articles of this character already collected should be disposed of to persons or bodies to whom they will be of interest, or used for purposes of ornament or illustration in public institutions;
- (2) those exhibits which would naturally form a part of (a) the educational equipment of an agricultural college, a forest college, a botanical garden, a medical college or a college teaching physical science in any form; (b) a permanent nucleus of a collection of products of the province useful for being sent to provincial or divisional temporary exhibitions, should be sent to their nearest appropriate places;
- (3) the remainder of the museum should be strictly limited to the development of definite scientific sections, those objects only being pursued in which there is a certainty of attaining representative and useful collections; if any now existing are of little use and with little prospect, they should be transferred to other museums that would like them;
- (4) in the particular case of the zoological sections it is clear from the records and opinions that (a) their maintenance is very difficult in their present quarters; and that (b) they need the care of a specialist; and it would be better for them, if this can be arranged, to be removed to a separate museum.

10. The sections which His Honour would retain are—(1) archaeology and epigraphy, (2) numismatics, (3) zoology; while for the present he accepts the position that the section of art industries may also be retained, though it is not an appropriate part of the museum. His Honour is of opinion that there is no question that the museum should specialize in archaeology and numismatics, of which it has fine collections. But while in favour of the policy of specialization as opposed to that of all round extension, Sir John Hewett does not consider that the efforts of the committee should be confined to these two sections. It would of course be injudicious for the committee to maintain more sections than the staff can control without prejudice to the more important sections. With this object in view His Honour has decided that the geological and palaeontological sections and the economic and botanical sections should not be maintained. In respect of ethnology also His Honour observes that a number of the exhibits have nothing whatever to do with these provinces, and that some of the models are distinctly misleading; the province, unlike several other provinces of India, contains few aborigines, and among those which do exist there are none but the Tharus who excite the same interest as the aboriginal tribes of the Central Provinces or Assam. As the section has not been a success, he is not in favour of maintaining it in future. But it has been strongly urged that the ethnographical section should include not only exhibits of the backward tribes but specimens of the present utensils, dress, ornaments, amulets, and hand industries of all classes of the population from the several areas of the province, that there are marked variations in the types of these and that many types are already disappearing. It is represented that it is desirable to secure a record of them while this is still possible, and that the principal reason of the want of success in this section hitherto has been the want of room and the absence of members specially interested in the matter. His Honour is not prepared to accept the contention fully, but if the committee after their reconstitution endorse it, and accept the responsibility of making an adequate collection of suitable exhibits within a reasonable time, Sir John Hewett will be prepared to consider their proposals in the matter. The collections in the economic, botanical, geological and palaeontological sections which have been condemned as entirely bad may be made over by the committee, without further orders as to their disposal, to any college in the province which teaches these subjects. There are some other exhibits in the museum—viz. a collection of shells, a model of the Aminabad bazar, a model of a canal bridge, a model of a bridge pier and some others—which are extraneous to the scope of the reconstituted museum. The committee should endeavour to dispose of them in a suitable manner by advertisement or otherwise.

11. The section relating to coins is extremely good and is being adequately managed by the coin committee; it calls for no remark, except the caution that in the new buildings in which it is proposed to locate the museum the coins, while adequately safeguarded, should be more fully displayed as soon as the cataloguing is complete. The display may be by means of reproductions of the more important or remarkable coins, if this is found desirable.

12. The industrial arts section, as already stated, His Honour would retain for the present only. It should be eventually transferred to the school of design, where its proper place is. The section however requires careful overhauling, and this should be done as soon as possible. Accretions to it should in future be restricted to really good work of the province itself. The specimens of outside arts already obtained may be retained and placed for comparison by the side of the indigenous products, but no more should be purchased except for special reasons.

13. The archaeological and epigraphical section is the best section in the museum and in the new quarters in which it will be located should have the best place. There is much material still unpacked and the field for further additions is practically unlimited. Many old sites in the province have never been examined, and they may in future produce many further exhibits. But it would be impossible to keep at Lucknow all the archaeological and epigraphical remains of the province. It would, for instance, be improper to disturb the local archaeological museums at Muttra and Sarnath. The rule to be followed should be that all the most important archaeological finds of the province, or at least casts of them, if they are essential to the proper

exhibition of the examples in Lucknow, should be housed in the Lucknow Museum. There would of course be exceptions, such as those which clearly ought to be retained at Sarnath. It is understood that the Director General of Archaeology supports this view. But the collection at Lucknow, since it cannot be exhaustive, should be strictly selective. All that is really important and not duplicative should be assembled from the other museums of the province (except complete local ones such as Sarnath will be) and the sites still available, and the less important and duplicate specimens together with casts of typical examples should be made over to the local museums. The contents of these local museums need thorough examination before this section at Lucknow is arranged. The Lieutenant-Governor will consider the question of the appointment of an expert archaeologist for the charge of this section.

14. In the zoological section the labelling is defective and misleading. It is also the case that some of the collection is bad, but His Honour is informed by those who have made a study of ornithology that the collection of birds is in many respects extremely good. There are moreover ardent ornithologists in this province, and with their assistance the committee will doubtless further improve this section, including the collections of mammals which are already being made. His Honour is anxious that this improvement should be effected before the opening of the Medical College. The aim should be the same as that which is being undertaken in Calcutta, viz. to get the "zoo" with its live animals and the zoological collection handy to one another. But no funds for a "zoo" at present are available, and it is doubtful how far the idea of one in the Victoria Park (handy to the Medical College) will be acceptable. If this idea is ever carried out the zoological specimens might be housed in a museum in the same place. In the meantime His Honour is very strongly of opinion that the collection should be maintained and improved because (i) it attracts people to the museum, and (ii) it will be required for educational purposes in connection with the Medical College.

He is prepared, when practical proposals are formulated, to provide funds for payment of a competent expert to get this section into order, and trusts that an effort to obtain the assistance of local collectors will improve the collection immensely.

15. As regards the public library His Honour has determined to give for the housing of the books at present belonging to the museum the upper storey of the Lal Baradari, the present museum building. But he is not at present prepared to agree with the present museum committee that the books on archaeology and numismatics should be retained in the museum. All these books should, in his opinion, remain as a part of the public library. The committee as reconstituted will be asked to consider the question and report on it. A generous donation of books by Mr. C. W. McMin, a retired officer of the Indian Civil Service, who served in Oudh for many years, will also be added to this library.

16. To carry out the above reforms it is necessary to reconstitute the committee. In view of the altered circumstances of the institution this reconstitution is highly desirable. The museum up to February 1884 was managed by a committee appointed in G. O. no. 1672, dated the 24th July 1883. This was not a representative committee but a committee consisting of members who had a practical knowledge of the subjects to be dealt with, and who understood the business of organizing a museum. On the institution being declared a provincial one the committee was expanded considerably and was divided into three classes—(1) the managing committee, (2) ordinary members, (3) corresponding secretaries. This committee was appointed by notification no. ⁴⁰⁵ 1-299-96, dated the 5th March 1885, and has since been altered and added to. His Honour upon the experience of recent years is not convinced of the advantage of continuing the "ordinary" committee or of retaining any *ex officio* members except the Commissioner of the division, who should be the President and the channel of reference to the Government. The difficulty of organizing a thoroughly good committee, the members of which can co-operate in furthering the business of the museum, has not escaped the Lieutenant-Governor's notice. His Honour has decided in consequence to limit the committee to a few members who would be able to attend most meetings and be of practical assistance in the management. It has also been suggested that the period of office of a member should be limited to two years from the date of appointment, and that any member who cannot attend meetings or take part in the committee's business regularly should understand that the committee may reasonably ask for his resignation. His Honour approves of this suggestion.

In the following list are set out the names of the gentlemen who are being asked to form the committee from the date of its reconstitution :—

President.

The Commissioner of the Lucknow division (*ex officio*).

Members.

Mr. A. H. Pirie, Principal, Canning College.

" R. Burn, I.C.S.

" R. F. Tucker, Archaeological Surveyor, Northern circle (United Provinces and Punjab).

The Principal of the Lucknow School of Design (when he is appointed).

Mr. A. Venis, Principal, Queen's College, Benares.

Colonel Thompson, R.A.M.C., D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vost, I.M.S.

Pandit Ganga Nath Sharma.

Members—(concluded).

Babu Sita Ram, Deputy Collector.

Mr. H. N. Wright, I.C.S.

Major H. J. Walton, I.M.S.

„ A. S. Begbie, 8th Rajputs.

Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S.

M. Nizam-ud-din Hasan, of Lucknow.

Rai Ram Saran Das Bahadur, Fyzabad.

The committee would appoint its own secretary, who would probably be the curator. It will have power to add to its numbers and will of course be able to enlist the co-operation as correspondents of residents of the more distant parts of the province, who are interested in the museum.

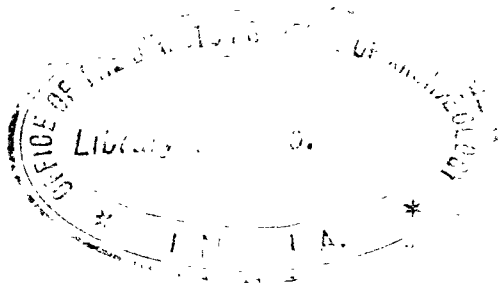
ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the President, Managing Committee, Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for information.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces,

R. W. GILLAN,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1911.



ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY F. LUKER, SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.

1912.

[Maximum limit of Report—five pages.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Para.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
2.	Committee of Management	1
3.	Re-organization	<i>ib.</i>
4.	The new museum	<i>ib.</i>
5.	Acquisitions	2
6.	Archaeology	<i>ib.</i>
7.	Numismatic Section	<i>ib.</i>
8.	Proceedings of the Coin Committee	3
9.	Natural History	<i>ib.</i>
10.	Artware	<i>ib.</i>
11.	Library	<i>ib.</i>
12.	United Provinces Exhibition	<i>ib.</i>
13.	Visitors	<i>ib.</i>
14.	Finances	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1911	4
„ B.—List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1911	5
„ C.—List of objects of Archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1911	6

No. 345.

FROM—THE HON'BLE MR. A. L. SAUNDERS, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and President, Provincial Museum Committee,

Lucknow,

TO—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES,

Miscellaneous department,

Allahabad.

Dated Lucknow, the 26th December 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1911. I regret the delay which I have already explained.

2. *Committee of Management.*—Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the reconstitution of the Managing Committee in accordance with the Government order published therein. The office of President was held throughout the year by myself and that of Secretary by Mr. G. D. Ganguli. The committee sustained a regrettable loss by the sudden death of Mr. R. F. Tucker, late Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, which occurred on the 1st November 1911, when he was returning to India from leave. This vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. Gordon Sanderson, who has succeeded Mr. Tucker in the Archaeological Survey. Another vacancy, which was caused by the resignation of Major A. S. Begbie on the 9th August 1910, was filled by the election of Col. R. T. R. Lawrence, R. E. Only three meetings were held during the year, namely, in July and October 1910 and February 1911, in which besides the disposal of ordinary routine, the committee discussed the best modes of carrying into effect the orders of the Government regarding the re-organization of the institution.

3. *Re-organization.*—The ultimate aim of the Government is to see the institution developed into a mainly archaeological museum under the charge of a competent archaeologist. It is contemplated that the modern arts and zoological sections which have been temporarily retained in the museum shall be transferred to the School of Design, Lucknow, and the proposed Zoological Gardens as soon as practicable. All the remaining departments have been abolished. The exhibits in the divisions of Geology, Palaeontology, Mineralogy, Economics, Botany and Zoology were made over to the Biological Museum of the Canning College, where they are being used for educational purposes. Of the ethnological objects, thirty-three life-size figures of aboriginal race types were presented to the Society for the propagation of Hindu literature, Allahabad; while the miscellaneous models, including that of the Aminabad Bazar were disposed of by a public sale.

4. *The new museum.*—The new building, which was hitherto occupied by the Canning College is eminently suited to the purposes of an archaeological museum owing to the extensive ground space it affords for the display of heavy sculptures and architectural carvings. In the matter of the allocation of the various sections the committee were mainly guided by the recommendations of Dr. J. Ph. Vogel. The rooms in the northern half of the building were reserved temporarily for the industrial and natural history sections. The first-mentioned section was put in order by Mr. G. D. Ganguli with the assistance of the Head Clerk, Babu Prayag Dayal. The rooms destined for the natural history collection are being fitted up with suitable show-cases. The expenditure on these show-cases could not be avoided as it is not yet known when the Zoological Gardens alluded to would come into existence.

In the other half of the building, the large central hall was fittingly assigned to the sculptures from Mathura which have been arranged on masonry stands. This arrangement cannot, however, be regarded as final. The room to the west of the central hall was allotted to the Brahmanical sculptures, and the two smaller ones further west to the antiquities from Saheth-Maheth. In the past year the last-mentioned rooms were used for the storage of coins, and the clerks' room which will

be shifted to the rooms at the other end as soon as they are vacated by the college authorities. The verandahs and corridors are to receive architectural carvings, most of which have been already set up, while the gallery on the upper flat is excellently suited for the exhibition of paintings and photographs. It will be seen from the above remarks that it will not be possible to unpack the antiquities from Kasia or exhibit the interesting collection of inscribed stones until a few of the rooms in the other half of the building become available for the purpose.

5. *Acquisitions*.—The collections in the museum were enriched by the addition of 1,153 objects which are classed as under :—

	Number.
Archaeology	527
Numismatics	613
Natural History... ..	10
Artware	3
Total	1,153

Of this number only seventeen articles were purchased and thirty obtained by exchange. All the rest were presented to the museum by institutions and individuals detailed in appendices B. and C.

See Appendices
B. and C.

6. *Archaeology*.—Among the accessions to the archaeological section, two objects may be described in some detail. One of these is a short pillar 3' 3" in height, square at base, and circular in the middle. Its top is adorned with a lotus leaf pattern and was originally crowned with a human figure of which the crossed feet only remain. The circular portion of the column was inscribed with an epigraph in characters of the Kushana period, which have mostly peeled off. The lines averaged $8\frac{1}{4}$ " in length, but what their total number was cannot be determined. Portions of five lines are now extant and in their present fragmentary condition it is only possible to make out that the inscription recorded the construction of a tank (*pushkarini*) at some locality sacred to a Bhagavat. This epithet is applied in early inscriptions indiscriminately to Buddhas, Jaina Tirthankaras and the Brahmanical god Vishnu. It is therefore impossible to find out which of them is meant in our inscription. The pillar was found lying to the south of main village of Bidhāuna, tahsil Mainpuri, and was presented by the District Officer of Mainpuri. The other antiquity, which deserves special notice, is a statue found at Bazidpur in the Cawnpore district, and presented by the Collector of that district at the instance of the Director-General of Archaeology. The image is 4' 4" in height and represents a Buddha standing in the attitude of imparting security (*abhaya-mudra*). The hands, feet and the nose of the deity are broken off. The style of carving is that of the Mathura School of the Gupta period, and as the material is also red sand-stone, it is possible that the image was carved at Mathura. The remaining objects are described in appendix C. They include a Paris-plaster cast of the bronze casket in which the relics of Gautama Buddha were discovered near Peshawar. Mention has also to be made here of a donation of 500 photographs of archaeological monuments from the Director-General of Archaeology. These photographs were first displayed at the United Provinces Exhibition and then presented to the museum. The only other fact to be noticed under this head is the transfer of thirteen stone sculptures to the archaeological museum recently established by the Government of India at Sarnath. These sculptures were presented to the Provincial Museum in 1903 and as they were undoubtedly discovered at Sarnath they have been sent back to that place.

7. *Numismatic Section*.—During the year under report, 87 gold, 146 silver and 80 copper coins were added to the coin cabinet. Of these, one gold and twelve silver coins were purchased and thirty copper coins obtained by exchange. Of the rest, 150 coins were acquired by the Government of the United Provinces as treasure trove, and 120 presented by other administrations and institutions named in appendix B. Of the gold coins, one is of the Kushana king Vasudeva; 41 of the Imperial Gupta kings, Chandragupta, Samudragupta and Kumaragupta; 3 of Pratapaditya II of Kashmir; 13 of the Vijayanagara kings Harihara II, Devaraya II, Krishnaraya and Achyutaraya; 12 unassigned coins of Southern India; 6 of the Afghan kings, Alau-d-din Muhammad Shah Khilji, Ghiyathu-d-din Tughlaq Shah and Muhammad-ibn-Tughlaq; 6 of the Mughal kings, Akbar,

Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah Alam I and Alamgir II; 1 of Haidar Ali, father of Tipu Sultan and 1 of Krishna Raja of Mysore; 1 of Amir Sher Ali of Afghanistan; 1 of the East India Company; and 1 of Nasiru-d-din Haidar of Oudh. The silver coins comprise 10 punch-marked coins; 1 Gadhaiya coin; 17 coins of the Afghan kings, Alau-d-din Muhammad Khilji, Qutbu-d-din Mubarik Shah, Ghiyathu-d-din Tughlaq and Muhammad-ibn-Tughlaq; 77 coins of the Mughal kings, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Farrukh Siyar, Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah and Shah Alam II; 9 of Oudh Kings, Ghaziu-d-din, Nasiru-d-din and Wajid Ali Shah; 10 of the East India Company; 1 French coin; 12 of the Assam kings Rudrasimha, Sivasimha, Rajesvarasimha, Lakshmisimha and Gaurinathasimha; and 9 miscellaneous coins.

The copper coins include Mysore 10; Andhra 7; Bellary 7; Kashmir 1; Pathan 3; Jaunpur 5; Bahmani kingdom of Gulbarga 12; Golconda 1; Indore 2; Malwa 1; Oudh 1; East India Company &c. 30. An interesting addition to the numismatic section is a collection of 300 electrotypes of coins illustrating the history of the United Provinces from 500 B. C. to 1857 A. D., which were kindly presented to the Provincial Museum by the Trustees of the British Museum, department of coins and medals. These casts are particularly welcome as a valuable nucleus for a representative collection of such reproductions required for exhibition in the Museum. During the year under review thirty-one duplicate coins were sold to the public.

8. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee.*—Will follow.

9. *Natural History.*—The additions to this section are represented by nine Indian snakes of different varieties and one head of a black-buck.

10. *Artware.*—Three Persian rugs were purchased for this section at the United Provinces Exhibition.

11. *Library.*—It was stated in the last annual report that the whole collection of books was made over to the Public Library recently formed at Lucknow. It is gratifying to note in this connection that the Government has been pleased to sanction the continuance of a working library and reading room in the Museum and the re-transfer to that institution of books dealing with Archaeology and such other departments as have been retained. The committee decided that the selection of the books required should be put in hand as soon as the Museum was properly established in the new quarters.

12. *United Provinces Exhibition.*—I have referred in the last report to the part taken by the Provincial Museum in the United Provinces Exhibition. The specimens contributed by the Museum included the best objects from almost all the sections and were in part arranged by Mr. G. D. Ganguli. The Museum was awarded a silver medal for its collection of shikar trophies.

13. *Visitors.*—Throughout the year the Museum remained closed to the public. Appendix D showing the monthly attendance of visitors is therefore omitted from this report.

14. *Finances.*—The receipts from all sources amount to Rs. 803 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,034. The net cost to Government of maintaining the museum during the year amounts to Rs. 29,231.

See Appendix
A.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. L. SAUNDERS,

President, Provincial Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 14.)

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum for the year ending
31st March 1911.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year 1909-10.	Budget estimates of the year under report 1910-11.	Actuals of the year under report 1910-11.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution by municipal and district boards ...	147	} 400 {	135
Miscellaneous	338		668
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	485	400	803
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,600	3,600	3,600
Clerks, Librarian and Photographer-Draftsman	1,585	1,716	1,673
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist ...	314	480	300
Servants	1,520	1,572	1,461
Female attendants (and carriage hire) ...	82	84	13
TOTAL, Establishment ...	7,101	7,452	7,047
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	197	550	550
TOTAL, Allowances ...	197	550	550
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	667	1,230	455
Preservation of specimens	28	300	299
Library	1,130	1,130	1,116
New cases and furniture	230	5,700	5,699
Hot weather charges	130	150	149
Warm clothing for servants	90	90	...
Compilation of catalogue of coins ... ..	...	1,900	...
Construction of masonry stands for archaeological exhibits ... ..	...	3,000	3,000
Miscellaneous contingencies (pay of sweepers, service labels &c.)	1,100	1,900	2,719*
TOTAL, Contingencies ...	3,375	15,400	13,437
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	10,673	23,402	21,034

* Rs. 120 transferred from "Establishment" and Rs. 700 from "Acquisition of specimens".

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 5.)

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1911.

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
<i>Archaeology</i>	The Director-General of Archaeology in India, Simla.	500 photographs of ancient monuments and sculptures, and 5 bronze and copper objects.
	The Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpur ...	12 double-headed bone pins.
	The Superintendent of Works, Balrampur Estate, Balrampur.	3 pieces of carved stone door jamb.
	The District Officer, Hardoi ...	1 axe-head of bronze.
	The Collector of Cawnpore ...	1 statue of a Buddha standing in the attitude of imparting security (<i>abhaya-mudra</i>).
	The District Officer, Mainpuri ...	1 inscribed stone pillar.
	The Collector of Bulandshahr ...	1 copper spear-head and 2 copper axe-heads.
<i>Numismatics.</i>	The Trustees of the British Museum, department of Coins and Medals, London, W.C.	A collection of 300 electrotyped casts of coins, illustrating the history of the United Provinces from 500 B.C. to 1857 A.D.
	Government, United Provinces ...	53 gold, 91 silver and 6 copper coins.
	Government of Madras ...	15 gold, 21 silver and 25 copper coins.
	Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces	13 gold, 1 silver and 14 copper coins.
	Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	2 gold, 11 silver and 2 copper coins.
	Curator, Central Museum, Lahore ...	10 silver and 1 copper coin.
	His Highness the Nawab of Rampur ...	3 gold coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	2 copper coins.
<i>Natural History.</i>	A. Watson, Esq., District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.	2 specimens of young snakes
	Mr. E. A. D'Abreu, Victoria School, Kurseong.	7 specimens of snakes.
	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Lucknow.	1 head of a black-buck.

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6.)

List of objects of Archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1911.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
12 double-headed bone pins which may have been used for joining wood. (1—2 inches).	Isauli fort, Sultanpur district.	Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpur.	
1 bronze or copper armlet (<i>ananta</i>) which orthodox Hindus wear on the right arm. Diameter 3 inches.	Bithur, Cawnpore district.	The Director-General of Archaeology in India, Simla.	
2 copper bracelets. Diameters 3 and 3½ inches respectively.			
1 brass bull bearing a staff which may have supported a bowl for materials of worship. Height 2½ inches.			
1 copper object with figure of Garuda on each side. Height 2 inches.			
1 Plaster imitation of the Kanishka casket. Height 7½ inches, diameter 4½ inches.	Peshawar ...	Purchased.	
1 carved stone door jamb, 5' × 1'1" × 7".	Balrampur, Gondal district.	Superintendent of works, Balrampur Estate.	
1 fragment of carved stone door jamb, 2' × 1'1" × 7".			
1 Do. 3' × 1'1" × 7".			
1 axe-head of bronze 6" × 4" ...	Kamalpur, Police Station Ghausganj, Hardoi district.	District Officer, Hardoi.	
1 Statue of a standing Buddha 4' 7½" × 1'10".	Bazidpur, Cawnpore district.	Collector of Cawnpore.	
1 inscribed stone pillar 3' 6" × 11" × 11".	Bidhauna, tahsil and district Mainpuri.	District Officer, Mainpuri.	
1 copper spear-head 1' 7" × 2½".	Khera at Manpur, Bulandshahr district.	Collector of Bulandshahr.	
2 copper axe-heads 7½" × 5" and 5½" × 5" respectively.			

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

LUCKNOW PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1912.



ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY F. LUKER, SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.

1912.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Para.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
2.	Committee of Management	1
3.	Establishment	<i>ib.</i>
4.	Re-organization and condition of the Museum	<i>ib.</i>
5.	Acquisitions	2
6.	Archaeology	<i>ib.</i>
7.	Epigraphy	3
8.	Numismatics	<i>ib.</i>
9.	Proceedings of the Coin Committee	4
10.	Natural History	<i>ib.</i>
11.	Artware	<i>ib.</i>
12.	Library	<i>ib.</i>
13.	Visitors	<i>ib.</i>
14.	Finances	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1912	6
„ B.—List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1912	7
„ C.—List of objects of Archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1912	8

No. 554.

FROM—THE HON'BLE MR. H. V. LOVETT, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Commissioner and President, Provincial Museum Committee,
Lucknow,

TO—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES,
Miscellaneous department,
Allahabad.

Dated Lucknow, the 12th October 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information and orders of Government the annual report of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1912.

2. *Committee of Management.*—The office of President was held by the Hon'ble Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S., up to December 1911, and for the rest of the year by myself. Mr. G. D. Ganguli, late Curator of the Museum, acted as Secretary until 1st November when he retired from service after having been attached to the Museum for 25 years and 9 months. From that date the duties of Secretary have been carried on by his successor, Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, an Assistant Superintendent in the Archaeological Department, who was appointed Curator on Mr. Ganguli's retirement. The only change among the members was occasioned by the resignation of Colonel R. T. R. Lawrence, R. E., on the 22nd January 1912, when Mr. C. J. Brown, Professor, Canning College, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

During the year under review three meetings of the Committee were held, namely, in September and December 1911 and March 1912. All important business transacted at these meetings is recorded under the various heads of the report.

3. *Establishment.*—The establishment of the Museum was revised during the year under report. The appointment of Assistant in the Library was abolished for, in view of the transfer of the bulk of books in the Museum to the Public Library, the services of a whole time official became unnecessary. Similarly, as the botanical specimens had been made over to the Canning College, the Botanical Collector was no longer required, and a third clerk on Rs. 15 was appointed instead to look after the books that were retained in the Museum and to assist in the Museum galleries. This post remained vacant for several months as it was not possible to get a suitable man on the sanctioned pay. The pay of the post of taxidermist was reduced from Rs. 25—1—35 to Rs. 15 as the present incumbent has been paid at this rate since August 1904.

4. *Re-organization and condition of the Museum.*—The collection of skeletons was handed over to the Canning College, and that of illuminated manuscripts to the Public Library. The only other collection which remains to be transferred is that of modern art specimens. The Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, is arranging for their removal.

The four rooms at the east end of the southern half of the building were vacated by the College authorities last cold weather, and used for the coins and the offices. The two small rooms to the west of the one reserved for Brahmanical sculptures, which were thus set free, have been temporarily used for the exhibition of inscriptions and the Saheth-Maheth antiquities, large numbers of which have had to be kept in the godowns for want of accommodation in these rooms.

During the year under review a good headway was made in the classification, labelling and arrangement of the exhibits and before the end of the year the archaeological section of the Museum was inspected by the Committee who decided that it should be thrown open to the public at once. All important sculptures in the archaeological section have already been furnished with descriptions denoting their character, age and provenance painted in bold letters on metal tablets; the titles of antiquities have also been rendered into Hindi and Urdu for

the convenience of visitors who do not know English. In this connection a few points deserve mention. The life-size statue of a horse which presumably commemorates a horse-sacrifice performed by Samudragupta has now been set up in the middle of the Brahmanical room. The statue was received in the Museum many years ago and was allowed to stand in the open air all this time with the result that the short dedicatory inscription on its neck which was preserved in part in 1893* has now become altogether defaced.

A long lintel measuring 13' 1" which originates from Gadhwā has hitherto been exhibited among Buddhist sculptures. It is decorated at each end with representations of the sun and the moon, the intervening space being taken up with scenes from the Krishna legend. The sculpture is decidedly Vaishnava and has consequently been transferred to the Brahmanical Section.

Similarly, the female seated statue (ht. 3' 3") holding a mirror in the left hand which was discovered at Kosam, ancient Kausambi, and has been looked upon as a Buddhist sculpture presumably represents Parvati.

Another sculpture (ht. 2' 1") which has not hitherto been properly identified represents the universal form of Krishna (*visvarupa*) which he revealed to Arjuna at the battle-field of Kurukshetra. The principal image has eight arms and a multiplicity of heads (*anekavaktra*), its feet being supported on the hands of two *nagas* and a *nagi*. Arjuna himself who may be recognized by his bow (*gandiva*) at his left side is kneeling supplicating the deity with folded hands (*kritanjali*) to resume his human form. At the other end of the sculpture we notice a figure of Kubera holding a purse in his left hand and an uncertain object in his right. The border of the sculpture is appropriately carved with figures of Siva, Indra, Kalki and Brahma. On grounds of style the sculpture is assignable to about the 6th century, A. D., and is interesting as a complete representation of the event.

5. *Acquisitions*.—The total number of additions to the Museum during the year was 739. They are classed as under :—

Archaeology	...	...	...	154
Numismatics (coins & medals)	...	...	...	582
Natural History	...	...	...	2
Artware	...	...	...	1
Total				739

Of these only two articles were purchased from the Museum funds, all the rest were presented to the Museum by institutions and individuals named in Appendices B. & C.

6. *Archaeology*.—Among the new additions to this section, there are twelve pieces of gold jewellery which were found at the excavations carried out by Dr. Marshall, the Director-General of Archaeology in India, on the ruins of Bhita in the district of Allahabad, in the cold weather of 1909-10, and acquired and presented to the Museum by Government. The Museum already possesses some very interesting sculptures from this site. The remains of Bhita were known to General Cunningham who identified them as the ruins of an ancient city called Bitbhayapattana which name he found in a Jaina work. Dr. Marshall's discoveries included a seal-die bearing the name of Vichhigrama. Consequently it seems very probable that this was the original name of this city and not Bitbhayapattana as conjectured by General Cunningham. The twelve gold objects referred to above possess a peculiar interest on account of their fine execution and antiquity as a few of them are undoubtedly as ancient as the early Maurya period.

Another important collection of 128 objects purchased by Pandit Hirananda of the Archaeological Department in 1907-8 was presented to the Museum by the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore. These objects include terra-cotta figurines, beads, &c.†

The excavations carried out at Kasia in the cold weather of 1910-11 by Pandit Hirananda contributed 12 boxes of pottery, bricks and sealings, a stone tub and a copper pot (*gajar*). The last-mentioned antiquity was found in the large *stupa* near the Nirvana temple at a depth of 14 feet below its existing top and is ten inches in height. The contents of this vessel consisted of sand, burnt

* J. R. A. S. 1893, page 98.

† A list of these was published in the Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, N. C., for the year ending 31st March 1908, pages 46-50.

charcoal, shells, pearls, reliquaries, and silver coins of Kumaragupta of the fan-tailed peacock type.

7. *Epigraphy*.—The additions to the Epigraphical Section consist of six inscribed copper-plates and a slab of white marble bearing a Persian inscription. The latter was found at Firozpur Fort, Moradabad district, and records that a treasure consisting of twelve lakh dam, pearls, jewels and two swords was deposited in the underground chamber of a Shishmahal by one Saiyid Firoz on the 4th Shaban of the 2nd reigning year of a king whose name is not mentioned.

The copper-plates referred to above were found in a stone coffer in the left bank of the Ganges in the ancient fort of Chandravati in the district of Benares close to the spot where the copper-plate of Chandradeva of Vikrama Samvat 1148 was found a few years ago.* They were acquired and made over to the Lucknow Museum by the District Officer of Benares at the instance of the Director-General of Archaeology in India. They are inscribed on one side only and measure 2' 3" wide by 1' 4" to 1' 5½" high each.

The inscriptions engraved on them are two in number. The earlier one which covers five of the six plates was apparently ordered by the Gaharwar King Chandradeva of Kanauj at Ajodhya at the sacred site of Svargadvara on Sunday, the 15th day of the dark half of Asvina, [Vikrama] Samvat 1150 on the occasion of a solar eclipse. The inscription records that the king granted the entire district [*pattala*] of *Kathehali*, except a few villages, to five hundred Brahmans whose names and *gotras* are set forth in three full plates. It is interesting to note that Svargadvara is still an important place of pilgrimage at Ajodhya. The site was formerly occupied by a shrine of this name which was replaced by a mosque by Aurangzeb. The ruins of this mosque are still extant. As to *Kathehali*, which the king granted on this occasion, there is absolutely no doubt that it is identical with Katehar,† one of the ten parganas in the district of Benares, in which the village of Chandravati is situated. The boundaries of this town as recorded in the inscription are the district of Kollakanandivara and the rivers Gomti, Bhagirathi (Ganges) and Varana; and Katehar is bounded on the north by the river Gomti, on the east by the river Ganges, and on the south by the river Barna.

The other document is engraved on the sixth plate and chronicles the grant by the same king of 32 villages, namely, thirty in the district (*pattala*) of Vrihadyahedevaratha and two in that of Kathehali to the same 500 Brahmans on Saturday, in the *Yugadiparva*, the *akshata tritiya tithi* of the bright fortnight of Vaisakha, [Vikrama] Samvat 1156, after he had bathed at the Adikesavaghatta at the confluence of the Ganges and the Varana rivers. The Adikesavaghat is still extant and near it there is said to exist a shrine with an image of Adikesava. On the same occasion, the king announced the donation of a village, named Mahuada to the temple of Deva-sri-Chandramadhava at Chandravati. The village in question is now called Mahuar and is situated about two miles from Chandravati. The temple of Chandramadhava has probably disappeared, but it may be observed that the site of a Jaina temple ‡ near the village of Chandravati right on the bank of the Ganges, is still called by the Hindus, Chandramadho.

With the plates were found three copper rings, to one of which is attached a seal bearing the name of King Chandradeva. We may suppose that this seal belonged to the earlier document and as the recipients of the second grant were also the same persons, a second seal was considered unnecessary.

8. *Numismatics*.—The coin collection was enriched by the addition of 37 gold, 456 silver, 62 copper and 24 billon coins. Of these, 20 gold and 72 silver coins were purchased by the Local Government from the British Museum, London; 4 gold, 339 silver, 51 copper and 24 billon coins were acquired by the Government of the United Provinces as treasure trove and the remaining 13 gold, 45 silver and 11 copper coins were presented by other administrations and institutions named in Appendix B.

* *Vide* Ep. Ind. IX, p. 302 sq. and plate.

† The correct spelling of this name as pronounced by the people is *Kathehar* which is a regular development of *Kathehali* or as it would be commonly called *Kathehal*.

‡ This temple was built in Samvat 1757 and contains an image of Santinatha of Samvat 1564.

The gold coins include 2 of the Kushana Kings, Huvishka and Vasudeva ; 1 of the Imperial Gupta King, Chandragupta II ; 1 of the Kalachuri King, Gangeyadeva ; 1 Mysore coin ; 11 South-Indian coins ; 8 of the Pathan Sultans, Muhammad I ibn Sam, Muizzu-d-din Kaiqubad, Alau-d-din Muhammad II, Qutbu-d-din Mubarak I, Ghiyathu-d-din Tughlaq I and Muhammad III ibn Tughlaq ; and 13 of the Mughal Emperors, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Shah Alam I Bahadur, Jahandar, Rafi-ad-darajat, Muhammad Shah and Alamgir II.

The silver coins comprise 21 of the Pathan Sultans of Delhi, Muhammad I ibn Sam, Alau-u-din Masaud, Ghiyathu-d-din Balban, Jalalu-d-din Firoz II, Alau-d-din Muhammad II, Qutbu-d-din Mubarak I, Muhammad III ibn Tughlaq, Sher Shah, Islam Shah and Muhammad Adil Shah ; 419 of all the Mughal Kings from Akbar down to Bahadur Shah with the exception of Shah Jahan II ; 7 of the Bengal Sultans, Shamsu-d-din Firoz Shah, Ghiyathu-d-din Bahadur and Ghiyathu-d-din Mahmud Shah III ; and 9 miscellaneous coins.

Of the copper coins, 6 belong to the times of the Kushana Kings, Kanishka and Vasudeva ; 46 to the times of the Pathan Kings, Alau-d-din Masaud, Alau-d-din Muhammad II, Qutbu-d-din Mubarak I, Nasiru-d-din Khusru, Ghiyathu-d-din Tughlaq I, Muhammad III ibn Tughlaq, Firoz III, Sikandar II, and Sher Shah ; 4 to the times of the Gujrat King, Mahmud Shah III ; 5 to the times of the Mughal Kings, Aurangzeb, Shah Alam I and Muhammad Shah and there is one coin which has not been identified. All the 24 billion coins are of the Malwa King, Mahmud I Khalji. During the year under report, the Museum received the silver medal awarded to it by the United Provinces Exhibition for its collection of Shikar trophies. A specimen nickel Durbar medal of the kind distributed to children on the 12th December 1911, was also added to the Museum. A third medal was received from Mirzapur. It is a Tibet service copper medal for 1903-4 and bears the inscription " 142 Dvi Jaganath, S. and T. corps." It belonged to an Ahir who died heirless.

9. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee.*—Will follow.

10. *Natural History.*—During the past year the authorities of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, made another donation of three cases of insects representing the orders of Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Rhynchota. The only other accessions to be recorded under this head are a Dhamin snake (*Tropidonotus quincunciatus*) and a bird (*Milanochlora Sultanea*).

Four of the five rooms allotted to the Natural History section will contain birds. Three of these were fitted up with show-cases in the year under review and birds arranged in them under the expert supervision of Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S. The show-cases in the other two rooms are under construction and as soon as they are ready the work of arranging the remaining birds and mammals will be put in hand.

11. *Artware.*—During the past year a pierced and inlaid wooden screen was purchased for this section. It is 5' in height and represents three projecting balconies and a verandah below them.

12. *Library.*—During the year under report arrangements were made for the retransfer from the Public Library to the Museum of a number of books on archaeology and kindred subjects. As regards the journals, the Committee decided that all volumes of the *Journal Asiatique* should come away to the Museum and that back numbers for 20 years of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* and the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* should be purchased by the Museum which should subscribe for them in future.

13. *Visitors.*—The Museum remained closed to the public during the year. Appendix D showing the monthly attendance of visitors is therefore omitted from this report.

14. *Finances.*—The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 382 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,714. The net cost to Government of maintaining the Museum during the year amounted to Rs. 11,333.

15. *General.*—The Curator was on tour for 27 days during the year. He visited Sarnath twice. On the first occasion he was there for only one day when he inspected the museum there in his capacity of Honorary Curator of that institution. On the second visit to Sarnath he halted there for 13 days during which he had his catalogue of the Sarnath Museum examined by Dr.

Vogel. This catalogue was compiled by him in the year 1910-11 when he was attached to the office of the Director-General of Archaeology. On the 5th January the Curator inspected the sculptures in the Public Library, Allahabad, which have since been transferred to the Museum. From the 10th to the 21st January, he visited Madras to attend the Museums' Conference as a delegate from these Provinces.

The Curator compiled a short guide to the Buddhist ruins of Sarnath under the direction of the Director-General of Archaeology which has been published by the Archaeological Department. That there is a demand for such publications will be apparent from the fact that though printed copies of it were not available until late in the last touring season, 400 copies of it have already been sold. Time was also found for the decipherment of a number of unpublished inscriptions in the Lucknow Museum. An interesting epigraphical record which passed the hands of the Curator is a fragmentary copper-plate inscription discovered in the village of Rataul, district Meerut, some thirty years ago, and now deposited in the Museum of Archaeology at Delhi. It was issued by a Chahamana Prince named Chahadadeva, who was most probably the same as the prince of that name who ruled over Narwar, ancient Nalapura, in the 13th century A. D. *

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. V. LOVETT,

President, Provincial Museum Committee.

* A note on this inscription will appear in the *Epigraphia Indica*.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 14).

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1912.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year 1910-11.	Budget estimates of the year under report 1911-12.	Actuals of the year under report 1911-12
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution by municipal and district boards ..	135	150	141
Miscellaneous	668	200	241 •
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ..	803	350	382
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,600	5,800	3,713
Clerks, Librarian and Photographer-Draftsman ...	1,793	1,572	1,461
Taxidermist.	180	180	179
Servants	1,461	1,452	1,336
Female attendants (and carriage hire) ...	13	84	...
TOTAL, <i>Establishment</i> ...	7,047	9,088	6,689
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	550	300	638
TOTAL, <i>Allowances</i> ...	550 ^(a)	300	638 ^(a)
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens ...	455	1,260	201
Preservation of specimens ...	299	300	58
Library	1,116	500	499
New cases and furniture	5,699	700	2,577 ^(b)
Hot weather charges	149	150	145
Warm clothing for servants . . . . .	...	90	90
Compilation of catalogue of coins . . . . .	...	1,900	...
Construction of masonry stands for archaeological exhibits	3,000	...	...
Miscellaneous contingencies (pay of sweepers, service labels, &c.)	2,719	1,320	817
TOTAL, <i>Contingencies</i> ...	13,437	6,220	4,387
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	21,034	15,608	11,714

(a) Rs. 400 transferred from 'acquisition of specimens.'

(b) Rs. 1,900 transferred from 'compilation of catalogue of coins.'

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 5).

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1912.

Sections of the museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
Archæology	Government, United Provinces, Miscellaneous Department.	12 gold objects excavated at Bhita in the district of Allahabad.
	The Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.	1 copper pot (<i>gagar</i>), 1 stone bath tub, 128 terra-cotta objects purchased at Kosam, and 12 boxes containing pottery, bricks and sealings, discovered at Kasia, district Gorakhpur.
	The Magistrate of Muttra	5 gold rings.
Epigraphy	Government, United Provinces, Miscellaneous Department.	1 Slab of white marble inscribed in Persian characters from Firozpur, district Moradabad.
	The District Officer, Benares	6 inscribed copper plates with 3 rings and 1 seal of Chandradeva of Kanyakubja.
Numismatics.	Government, United Provinces	24 gold, 411 silver, 51 copper and 24 billon coins.
	Government of Bombay, through the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.	25 silver coins.
	Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	1 gold coin.
	The Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces.	11 silver and 9 copper coins.
	The Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	11 gold coins.
	The Curator, Central Museum, Lahore	1 silver coin.
	The Curator, Provincial Cabinet of Coins, Shillong.	8 silver coins.
	Mr. E. M. Nicholl, late Secretary, Municipal Board, Gorakhpur	1 gold and 2 copper coins.
Natural history.	The Superintendent, Indian Museum, Natural History Section, Calcutta.	3 cases of insects representing the orders of Lepidoptera, Diptera and Rhynchota.
	The Hon'ble Mr. A. L. Saunders, I. C. S., Lucknow.	1 Dhamin snake (<i>tropidonotus quincunciatus</i>).

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 6 AND 7).

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1912.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
5 gold rings. They are hollow and have lost their stones.	Muttra ...	The Magistrate of Muttra.	
1 copper pot (<i>gagar</i>) 10" high	Matha-Kuar-ka-kot and Ram-bhar, near Kasia district, Gorakhpur.	The Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.	
1 stone bath tub, 1' high, diameter 2' 6" externally			
12 boxes containing pottery, bricks and sealings.			
1 marble slab (18½" × 11") inscribed in Persian characters, 6 lines.			
	Firozpur district, Moradabad.	Government, United Provinces, Miscellaneous Department.	
3 pieces of gold slightly hammered. Pre-Mauryan.	Bhita, near Allahabad.	Ditto ...	Discovered by Dr. Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology in 1909-10.
1 Ring edged on both sides with beading. Diameter ¾"; and separate from it, two small beads joined together. Gupta period.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1 Serpentine finger ring with 6 coils of flat gold band ribbed in middle, and terminating in Vajra ornament and wire which is twisted loosely round preceding coil. Maurya period. Diameter ¾".	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1 Hollow bead. Diameter ¼"	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1 Bead in shape of double cone; hollow; length 1½"; fluted on one side.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1 Flat wheel with axle and spokes. Diameter ¾".	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1 Fragment of hollow bead...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1 Gold cylinder of thin plate decorated with 4 bands of ornament. Very finely executed. Length ¾".	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1 Fragment of gold leaf	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1 Fragment of minute gold leaf.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6 inscribed copper plates (measuring each 2' 3" × 1' 4" to 1' 5½" with 3 rings and one seal of Chandradeva of Kanyakubja.	Chandravati, district Benares.	The District Officer, Benares.	For detailed description see paragraph 7 of the report.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE
LUCKNOW PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1913.



ALLAHABAD:
PRINTED BY F. LUKER, SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.
1913.

[Maximum limit of Report—five pages.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para.						Page
2.	Committee of Management	...	...	...	...	1
3.	Re-organization and working of the Museum			...	...	ib.
4.	Acquisitions	...	...	...	...	2
5.	Archaeology	...	...	...	...	ib.
6.	Epigraphy	...	...	...	...	ib.
7.	Numismatics	...	...	...	...	3
8.	Natural History	...	...	...	...	ib.
9.	Artware	...	...	...	...	ib.
10.	Library	...	...	...	...	ib.
11.	Visitors ...	...	...	...	...	ib.
12.	Finances	...	...	...	...	4
13.	Sārṇāth Museum	...	...	...	...	ib.
14.	General ...	...	...	...	...	ib.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—	Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1913	...	...	...	5
„ B.—	List of Donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1913	...	...	...	6
„ C.—	List of visitors during the year ending 31st March 1913	..	...	...	7
„ D.—	List of objects of Archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1913	...	...	...	8

*ERRATA to the Annual Report on the working of the Lucknow
Provincial Museum for the year ending the 31st March 1913.*

Page 1, line 4, *for* Commissioner *read* Officiating Commissioner.

Page 3, footnote, line 4, *for* Antiquities *read* Antiquities.

Page 4, line last but one, *for* Commissioner *read* Officiating Commissioner.

Page 8, line 15 of description, *omit* ' the ' between ' standing ' and ' with.'

Page 8, line 18, *omit* fullstop before ' of a standing Jaina.'

Page 8, line 31, *for* Rishabhanthāa *read* Rishabhanātha.

Page 9, line 8, *for* dieties *read* deities.

•

No. 618.

FROM

P. U. ALLEN, Esq., I.C.S.,
COMMISSIONER AND PRESIDENT,
PROVINCIAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE, LUCKNOW,

TO.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, ALLAHABAD.

Dated Lucknow, the 19th August 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1913.

2. *Committee of Management.*—The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Lovett, C.S.I., I.C.S., held the office of President during the year under report excepting a few days towards its close when he proceeded home on furlough and Mr. A. B. Forde was placed in charge of current duties of the Commissioner, Lucknow division. The functions of Secretary were performed first by Pandit Daya Ram Sahni and then by Pandit Hirananda Shastri. This change has been occasioned by the former's deputation to serve under the Kashmir Durbar.

By the beginning of January 1913, the Committee was reconstituted. Major P. H. Clutterbuck and Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna were appointed members in place of Mr. A. H. Pirie and Lieut.-Col. W. Vost while the remaining members were re-elected for a term of two years. Col. H. N. Thompson went home and resigned the membership but the vacancy thus caused has not been filled up.

Three meetings were held during the year under review, namely, in August and October 1912 and March 1913 when besides the disposal of ordinary routine the Committee discussed the best modes of making the Museum a thorough educational institution.

3. *Re-organization and Working of the Museum.*—The collection of modern specimens of art has been made over to the Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, and the three rooms where they were deposited have been set free. In two of these antiquities from Kasiā and Sahēth-Mahēth are being arranged while the third has been temporarily used for depositing some natural history specimens which are still to be displayed.

The very fine collection of shikar-trophies which the Museum possesses together with the mammals has been arranged and labelled under the expert advice of Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S. One more room in which most of the carnivora are displayed has been thrown open to the public.

During this year trilingual labels in English, Hindi and Urdu giving briefly the purport, age, and provenance of the stone inscriptions deposited in the Museum were prepared. They are being written in enamel paint and attached to the exhibits. Visitors specially those who are accustomed to look on such records as *bichaks* or keys to hoarded treasures appreciate them highly as thereby they can realize the historical value which these documents possess.

Owing to the dilatoriness of a firm in whose hands the construction was placed the show-cases required for the display of archaeological exhibits could not be made last year, consequently the antiquities such as seals, terra-cottas, pottery and others unearthed at Sahēth-Mahēth, Kasiā and other places could not be arranged and put on show. It is earnestly hoped that the money which was sanctioned for the purpose and has lapsed to Government will be granted and the necessary cases constructed next year.

A statue* said to originate from the Kankālī Tīlā, Muttra, which is elaborately carved and wears a rich apparel was hitherto looked upon as an image of Vishṇu and exhibited among Hindu sculptures. On account of the close resemblance with the Bodhisattva images it has been transferred to the Buddhist Section. Another figure of the same sort whose provenance is not known has also been similarly treated.

* V. A. Smith. *The Jaina Stupa and other antiquities of Muttra*, p. 45, Plate LXXXIX.

The catalogue of the archaeological section is being revised and it is hoped that it will be ready for the press by the next winter.

On the upper story of the Museum building a picture gallery has been started where paintings of historical subjects and photographs of the well-known monuments of the country are being exhibited on double-faced glazed stands with suitable labels attached to them.

4. *Acquisitions*.—The three sections maintained by the Museum were enriched by the addition of 268 objects which are classed as below :—

Archæology	...	...	...	...	...	21
Numismatics	...	...	...	...	...	150
Natural History	...	...	...	...	...	97

Appendices B. and D.

Out of these nine were purchased from the Museum fund and the rest were presented to the Museum by the institutions and individuals as detailed in the appendices below.

5. *Archæology*.—To the Archaeological Section several interesting antiquities have been added. Of these the foremost is the Mankuwar* statue which is a very perfect representation of Buddha of an unusual type and on account of its peculiarities has been regarded as a notable example of the fifth century sculpture. On the pedestal of it there is an inscription which records that it was installed in the year 129 (= A. D. 448-49) during the reign of Kumāragupta. Another important addition is the statue (ht. 7' 3" width across shoulders 2' 10½", head missing) of the Buddha standing in the attitude of imparting protection (Skr. *abhayamudrā*) with a figurine of Maitreya, the future Buddha, between his feet. It is not dated but on account of style belongs to the Gupta period.

The Archaeological Department contributed two boxes of clay seals and sealings, three boxes of terra-cotta figures, two boxes of pottery, eight boxes of carved bricks and one box of minor antiquities which were exhumed by Pandit Hirānanda Shāstrī during his explorations of the ancient site of Kasiā in the Gorakhpur district carried on in the year 1911-12. Among the sealings there are some which bear the name of *Mahāparinirvāna* or the "Great Decease" and have a distinct bearing on the great topographical question of the identification of Kasiā with the ancient Kuśanagara for they must be ascribed to the place where they were discovered. Among the terra-cottas a large figure, evidently of a female deity, requires particular notice. Its upper portion is missing but the attending figurines are very lifelike and skillfully executed. On account of the style it can be relegated to the Kushāna period. The bricks, too, are very remarkable on account of their carving of different designs.

A set of brasses, evidently of Lamaistic cult, incidentally unearthed at Sabēth, the site of the ancient *Jētavana*, is a valuable addition of this year. It has rather formed a nucleus for the collection of brass antiquities in the Museum. Two of these brass images may be noticed in passing, namely, the figurine of Tārā "the Saviouress" or Goddess of Mercy and of the Buddha sitting in the *adamantine seat* (Skr. *vajrāsana*) at the time of Enlightenment. Both are gilt and embossed at the back with a seal giving the Buddhist creed in the 8th century characters. These have been multiplied by purchase of five images, described in the Appendix D which though not very old are undoubtedly of exquisite workmanship.

Finally the magnificent sculpture from Dudhai in Lalitpur Sub division of the Jhansi district which represents Vishṇu in his Boar Incarnation and belongs to about the 12th century is to be mentioned under this section. It was secured by the Curator through the District Magistrate and has been set up in the Brahmanical room.

6. *Epigraphy*.—The copper-plate inscription of Govindachandradeva is the only document that has been added to the Epigraphical collection in the Museum this year. It is inscribed on two plates each engraved on one side only. Plate A measures 14¾" broad by 10½" high while plate B measures 14¾" broad by 10¾" high. Both the plates were originally fastened by a circular ring which is now attached to the latter only as a small piece has broken off from the ring hole of the former. The seal is of the usual Gāhadavāla type.

The inscription is written in Sanskrit language and Devanāgarī script. It records that on Tuesday the eighth day of the bright half of Jyeshṭha of the Vikrama year 1176 (= A. D. 1120) after bathing in the Ganges at the village of Mamḍaliā of Alamvimbāpura, King Govindachandradeva gave the village of Koṇāva-ḍagrāma in the *Alūpāpattalū* to a Brahman named *Tultaichaśarman*.

* V. A. Smith. *History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon*, p. 173, Fig. 119.

These plates were accidentally unearthed in a field midway between the villages of *Dōn* and *Mathiyā* near Mairwa, a railway station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The Mahārāja of Majhauī in whose territory they were found made them over to the Museum for safe custody.

7. *Numismatics*.—During the year under review 150 coins have been added to the Museum collection. Of these 107 were unearthed at Sahēth Mahēth and presented to the Museum by the Director-General of Archaeology, four were purchased locally and the rest were presented by administrations and institutions named below (Appendix B). The gold coins are 16 in number. One of them is of Gāngēyadēva Kalachuri of Chēdi (cir. A. D. 1015-40); one of Mahīpāla, the Tomara Rājā of Ajmēr and Delhi (A. D. 1103-1128), three are South Indian coins, one of Harihara II of Vijayānagar (cir. A. D. 1379-1406) and one of Ālamgir II. They include three small coins bearing *Śrī* on one side and *Śrīśivasya* on the other which have not yet been identified.* One coin is of a cable pattern apparently of the Burjee Memlook El-Ashraf † Kait Beg (?) (A. H. 870?), and another is of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni and three are of the Nawabs of Oudh, namely Muḥammad Ali Shāh, Amjad Ali Shāh, and Wajid Ali Shāh.

The silver coins include two *Gadhiya paisās*, one *Vigraha dramma*, three Baroda State rupees and one coin of Ālamgir II.

Of the copper coins the one having king's head on the obverse and a cock on the reverse side is presumably of Sophytes, one is a *Mitra* coin of Ayōdhyā probably of Āyumitra† having bull on the obverse and palm tree on the reverse side with obliterated legend, 104 are *Kushāṇa* coins three of which belong to Kanishka, two to Huviska, 94 to Vasudēva and 5 are too worn to be identified. Of the remaining coins one is of Amritapāla (?)§, one of the Gujrāt King Ahmad Shāh I (A. D. 1410-1443), two of Pathān Sultāns of Delhi, namely, Ghiyāthū-d-din and 'Alāu-d-din Muḥammad Shāh II.

The lot of 15 billon coins belongs to the Pathān kings Quṭbu-d-din Mubārak I and Ghiyāthū-d-din Tughlak I.

Sixteen coins of different rulers were supplied free of charge to the Principal, Higher Grade Training College, Allahabad, together with a set of photos and inked impressions of some inscriptions for the historical Museum attached to the institution. Fifty-two duplicate coins of the aggregate value of Rs. 62-6-0 were sold to the public during the year and the proceeds credited to Government.

8. *Natural History*.—Of the five rooms allotted to Natural History three were fitted last year. The remaining two rooms were furnished with wall cases in which birds and mammals have been exhibited during the year under report together with labels giving the scientific names and other particulars of each specimen in English. It is proposed to add Hindi and Urdu labels as well so that the general public may also be able to understand the exhibits.

The space on the wall above the show-cases has been utilized by exhibiting the heads and horns of mammals. Excepting one room and the southern gallery in the second story where fishes and reptiles have been arranged the whole of this section is now thrown open to the public and has largely added to the attraction and popularity of the institution.

9. *Art ware*.—This section has now been abolished, all the exhibits having been transferred to the School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow.

10. *Library*.—During the year under report only 22 books besides Journals were added to the Reference Library maintained in the Museum. The authorities of the Public Library have not yet been able to retransfer a number of books on Archaeology and kindred subjects nor has it been possible to add the back numbers of the journals of the Royal and Bengal Asiatic Societies. Unless up-to-date books connected with the subjects forming the scope of the Museum are available for ready reference work has to suffer, but it is hoped that this desideratum will be removed ere long.

11. *Visitors*.—The Museum excepting the rooms mentioned above was thrown open on 22nd April 1912. Since that date the total number of visitors registered by turnstile was 91,010 including 451 *parda nashin* ladies for whom special arrangement is made on the 15th day of each month. This number is not so large as it was in the previous years, but remembering that the Museum is now

* Cf. Cunningham. *Coins of Mediaeval India*, page, 47 Plate VI.

† *Oriental Coins* Vol. IV, page 210. Plate VIII, No. 679.

‡ Cf. V. A. Smith. *Cat of Coins. I. N. C.*, Plate XIX. No 17.

§ Cf. The Hon. Mr. R. Burn, I. C. S., quoted by Dr. Vogel in his *Antiquities of Chamba*, p. 288

an educational institution and no more a 'wonder house' or a place of recreation it is fairly significant of the attitude which the public has shown towards it. Taste has to be educated. People are only beginning to appreciate the value and not a few visitors will be seen every day studying the labels and drawing whatever conclusions or inferences they can regarding the past.

12. *Finances*.—The receipts from all sources amount to Rs. 539 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,042. The net cost to Government of maintaining the Museum during the year amounts to Rs. 13,503.

13. *Sárnáth Museum*.—The Archaeological Museum at Sárnáth near Benares was inspected by the Curator three times during the year in his Honorary capacity. Two visits were paid in order to compare the descriptions of some of the exhibits given in the catalogue of the Museum which is expected to appear very soon and one to have the exhibits thoroughly cleaned.

14. *General*.—Throughout the year the Curator was on tour for 28 days. He visited the Fyzabad Museum in order to select antiquities which could be acquired by exchange. In the Lalitpur tahsil of the Jhansi district he selected some very fine Jaina and Hindu sculptures and would have secured them for the Museum, but for the objections raised by the local Jainas. This tract abounds in good sculptures lying scattered in countless numbers in the jungle which owing to the religious susceptibility of the people have to be left to their fate and cannot escape disfigurement and ultimately being lost to scientific world.

The Curator has contributed an article to the *Indian Antiquary* on the prehistoric implements found in northern India. In it he has described the specimens which were lately added to the Museum along with others which came to his knowledge. This note supplements Mr. V. A. Smith's article on the subject and brings the information about it up-to-date.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

P. U. ALLEN,

Commissioner and President,

Provincial Museum Committee, Lucknow.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 12.)

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1913.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year 1911-12.	Budget estimates of the year under report 1912-13.	Actuals of the year under report 1912-13
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution by municipal and district boards ...	141	150	147
Miscellaneous	241	200	392
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	382	350	539
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,713	3,600	4,102(a)
Clerks and Photographer-Draftsman	1,461	1,608	1,642
Taxidermist	179	180	180
Servants	1,336	1,464	1,420
Female attendants (and carriage hire) ...	...	84	70
Total, Establishment ...	6,689	6,936	7,414
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	638	300	517(b)
Total, Allowances ...	638	300	517
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	201	1,220	1,220
Preservation of specimens... ..	58	300	252
Library	499	500	293
New cases and furniture	2,577	13,100	2,298
Hot weather charges	145	150	116
Warm clothing for servants	90	90	...
Compilation of catalogue of coins ... ..	...	1,900	...
Miscellaneous contingencies (pay of sweepers, service labels &c.)	817	1,935	1,932
Total, Contingencies ...	4,387	19,195	6,111
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	11,714	26,431	14,042

(a) Rs. 250 transferred from "New cases and furniture."

(b) Rs. 400 transferred from "New cases and furniture."

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4, 7 AND 8.)

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1913.

Sections of the museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
<i>Numismatics.</i>	Government of Madras, through the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	4 gold, 1 silver and 2 copper coins.
	Government of Bombay, through the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.	3 silver and 1 copper coin.
	The Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, Nagpur.	5 gold coins.
	The District Officer of Champaran, Behar and Orissa.	3 gold coins.
	The First Agent to the Governor General in Central India.	3 silver coins.
	The Director-General of Archaeology in India, through Pandit Daya Ram Sahni M. A., Curator, Provincial Museum.	107 copper coins.
	The Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, N. C., Lahore.	2 copper coins.
<i>Natural History.</i>	The Superintendent, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.	15 billon coins.
	Colonel A. E. Ward, Naini Tal	A collection of 86 birds and 5 small mammals.
	J. S. Campbell, Esq., I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., Naini Tal.	1 bird.
	D. Dewar, Esq., I.C.S., Pilibhit	1 bird.
	Captain R. Bagnall, 74th Panjabis, Lucknow	2 birds.
	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Lucknow	1 mammal.

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGAPH 11).

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1913.

Month.				Number of visitors.	Pardahnashin ladies.
1				2	3
April	1912	...	...	2,103	...
May	"	...	...	7,911	49
June	"	...	...	4,678	27
July	"	...	...	6,670	60
August	"	...	...	8,353	36
September	"	...	...	5,427	12
October	"	...	...	6,820	63
November	"	...	...	8,342	42
December	"	...	...	9,517	12
January 1913	...	...	...	10,963	55
February	"	...	...	10,757	29
March	"	...	...	9,018	66
Total				90,559	451
				451	...
GRAND TOTAL				91,010	...

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 5).

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1913.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
A terra-cotta tablet ($3\frac{2}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{8}''$) damaged at the sides. It represents a human pair in amorous attitude with feet resting on a stool. The back ground has floral ornamentation and the chair is shown in perspective. Māurya period.	Kōsam, district Allahabad.	Pandit Hīrānanda Sāstri, M.A., M.O.L., Assistant to Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, Lahore.	
The Mankuwar stone image of Buddha with inscription of Kumāragupta.	Village Deoria, district Allahabad.	The District Officer, Allahabad.	See Fleet <i>C. I. I.</i> pp. 45 ff.
Headless colossal image (8' 8" high) of Buddha standing the with Maitreya between the feet.—Gupta period.	...	The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Allahabad.	This was lying in the Public Library at Allahabad but its provenance is not known.
Colossal statue (11' 8" by 4' 10") of a standing Jaina Tirthaṅkara. Feet and right hand missing. Kushana period.	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jaina column (9' 5") with shaft and base adorned with Jina figures. Circa. 1000 A. D.	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Pediment (3' by 4' 2") of sandstone with a sunk medallion representing the head of Śiva.	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jain Tirthaṅkara (ht. 3' 8") probably Rīṣhabhanthāa seated on a cushion placed on lion throne. Mediaeval period.	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Fourteen boxes containing finds.	Kasiā, district Gorakhpur.	The Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.	
A collection of nails used for joining wooden planks.	Kachchi kuṭi Sahēṭh-Mahēṭh, district Gonda and Bahraich.	Ditto.	
Gilt image (Height $4\frac{5}{8}''$) of Buddha at the time of Enlightenment with an inscription embossed on back giving the Buddhist creed formula.	Sahēṭh (ancient Jetavana), district Gonda.	The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Gonda.	Found by workmen engaged in cutting a hedge at Sahēṭh.
Gilt image (height $6\frac{1}{8}''$) of Tārā, the green, with an inscribed seal giving the Buddhist formula embossed on back.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
<i>Dor-je</i> (Sansk. <i>Vajra</i>) or thunder bolt (height $4\frac{1}{8}''$) of brass.	Sahēṭh (ancient Jetavana), district Gonda.	Ditto ...	Ditto.

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 5.)

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1913—concluded.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Stupa with square base (2½")	Sahēth (ancient <i>Jetavana</i>), district Gonda.	The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Gonda.	Found by workmen engaged in cutting a hedge at Sahēth.
Fragments of brass? bell (diameter 2½").	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Stone image 4' 4½" × 2' 2½" × 3' 11½" of Varāha or the Boar Incarnation of Vishnu elaborately carved with figures of different deities. (cir. 12th century A. D.)	Bani a - ki - Bar a t Dudhai, Lalitpur sub-division, district Jhansi.	C. A. Silberrad, Esq., I.C.S., Jhansi.	...
Brazen image (height 1' 11½") of Indra on elephant.	...	...	Purchased at Lucknow.
Brazen figure (height 1' 9") of a tutelary demon, Tibetan <i>Yi dam</i> with several heads and countless arms and legs.	...	...	Ditto.
<i>Dor-je (Sansk. Vajra)</i> (7½") with the figure of a she devil (Tibetan <i>To-wo</i>) at the top.	...	...	Ditto.
Brass image (height 1' 1½") of Avalokitēśvara, eight armed standing between two dragons supporting a miniature temple which rests on an ornamental pedestal.	...	...	Ditto.
Dōn Buzurg plates of Govinda Chandra of [Vikrama] Samvat 1176 and a seal. This grant is inscribed on two plates which are engraved each on one side only. Plate A measures 14½" broad by 10½" high while plate B measures 14½" broad by 10½" high. The characters are Nāgarī and the language is Sanskrit.	Field midway between the villages of Dōn and Mathiyā.	The Mahārāja of Majhauī, through the Commissioner, Lucknow division.	A. S. R. 1906-7, page 200.
A stone box in which six inscribed copper-plates of Chandradēva were found at Chandrāvati and received in the Museum in March 1912.	Chandrāvati, Benares.	The District Officer, Benares.	...

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE
LUCKNOW PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1914.



ALLAHABAD:
PRINTED BY W. C. ABEL, OFFG. SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.
1914.

[Maximum limit of Report—five pages.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Para.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
2.	Committee of management	1
3.	Establishment	<i>ib.</i>
4.	Working of the Museum	<i>ib.</i>
5.	Acquisitions	2
6.	Archaeology	<i>ib.</i>
7.	Numismatics	<i>ib.</i>
8.	Natural History	3
9.	Picture Gallery	<i>ib.</i>
10.	Ethnographical Section	4
11.	Library	<i>ib.</i>
12.	Visitors	<i>ib.</i>
13.	Finances	<i>ib.</i>
14.	General	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1914	5
„ B.—List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1914	6
„ C.—List of visitors during the year ending 31st March 1914	7
„ D.—List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1914	8—10

*Errata to the Annual Report of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow,
for 1913-14.*

Page 3, line 18, *for* "Mahipāla" *read* "Mahipāla."

„ „ „ 39, *for* "bullion" *read* "billon."

„ 8, lines 7 and 40, *for* "Tīrthāṅkara" *read* "Tirthaṅkara."

•

•

No. 463 of 1914.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. V. LOVETT, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
COMMISSIONER AND PRESIDENT,
PROVINCIAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE,
LUCKNOW,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES,
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT,
ALLAHABAD.

Dated Lucknow, the 30th June 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information and orders of the Government the Annual Report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1914.

2. *Committee of Management.*—The office of President was held first by Mr. A. B. Forde and then by Mr. P. U. Allen, I.C.S., till 30th October 1913 when the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.I.E., I.C.S., took over charge of the Commissionership of the Lucknow division and retained it for the rest of the year. Pandit Hirananda Shastri, the Curator of the Museum, worked as Secretary throughout the year.

The Committee sustained the loss of Rai Ram Saran Das Bahadur, who died suddenly on the 22nd May 1913.

During the year under report only two meetings were held, one in August 1913 and the other in March 1914. The chief question discussed at these sittings, besides the disposal of the routine work, was the establishment of an Ethnographical Section in the Museum.

3. *Establishment.*—With a view to revise the establishment of the Museum some proposals were submitted to the Government and they have been approved and sanctioned by G. O. no. 1347—XVIII-320, dated the 24th September 1913. The post of the head clerk has been converted into that of Supervisor carrying a salary of Rs. 75—5—100. The pay of the taxidermist was raised in accordance with G. O. no. 3724/1-1196/06, dated the 16th November 1906 to Rs. 25—1—35 with a view to appoint a better qualified man when the old incumbent retires early next year. The scale of the pay of the peons was also revised.

4. *Working of the Museum.*—Owing to the want of a properly fitted and strong room the copper-plate inscriptions had to be kept locked in the coin room without being exhibited to the public. This year a sufficiently large room having good light on all sides was adapted for their custody and they have all been chronologically arranged and displayed in it. The lithic records which lay there have now been transferred to the adjoining room which formerly contained the antiquities unearthed at Śrāvastī, the modern Sahēth-Mahēth, that are being housed in a separate room. The copper-plate inscriptions have been displayed on wooden shelves supported on metal brackets and the stone inscriptions on masonry stands fitted with stone cappings. They can now be easily studied.

The catalogue of the Epigraphic Section is in course of publication and will be out shortly. The rest requires revision by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel but for whose appointment as Professor at the University of Leyden its printing would have been expedited. However, it is to be hoped that it will be printed ere long. Professor C. J. Brown of the Canning College, Lucknow, has undertaken the catalogue of the Mughal coins in the Museum and is now working on the Ellis collection which was purchased in 1904. The Curator has commenced arranging and listing the Gupta coins.

The Picture Gallery has now been arranged and will be thrown open to the public very shortly. Labels giving Hindi and Urdu names, so far as they could be ascertained, have been prepared and attached to the birds and mammals exhibited in the Natural History Section of the Museum. These, like the labels in the Archaeological Section, are highly appreciated by visitors.

With a view to popularize the Museum Pandit Hirananda Shastri, the Curator, delivered two lectures, one on the recent discoveries made by the Archaeological Department in Upper India and the other on the sculptured life of Gautama Buddha. He also lectured on the Asoka inscriptions and the ancient history of India to a student (Mr. Kali Charan Chatterji)¹ who had taken his degree at the Allahabad University and intended to specialize in ancient Indian history. This was done in accordance with the resolutions passed last year by the Committee with a view to make the Museum an educational institution. It is hoped that a regular course of lectures will be started next winter.

Another point which requires mention under this head is that one day a week, namely, Friday, has been reserved for students alone to enable them to study the exhibits without any interruption.

5. *Acquisitions*.—The different sections maintained by the Museum were enriched by the addition of 2,094 objects which were acquired either by purchase or as presents. These are described in Appendices B and D and are classed as under :—

Archaeology	...	...	...	...	36
Numismatics	...	...	...	...	582
Paintings and photographs of historical or religious interest	...	...	...	...	77
Natural History	...	...	...	...	1,399
Total	...	...	...	...	2,094

6. *Archaeology*.—The archaeological collection in the Museum has been increased by a few interesting images in stone and metal. A detailed list of these is appended to the report. Of these the bust of a colossal male and a standing female figure in stone appear to be the oldest. The one probably represents some *Yaksha* and resembles the Parkham statue in the Mathurā Museum.² It has a high and heavy tiara, heavy ear-rings, a double necklace, and a torque. The right hand, which is ornamented with four plain bracelets and is raised to the shoulders, holds an indistinct and conch-shaped (?) object. The left hand is broken. The figure has armlets which resemble those on the Mathurā sculptures in Bharhut style.³ It came from Palwal in the Gurgaon district which has been identified with Āpēlava of the Mahābhārata. The other, as is shown by the mortices on the sides, is a railing pillar in red sand-stone with the figure of a female playing the *vīṇā* or the Indian lyre probably representing a daughter of Māra.⁴ The treatment of the drapery and the heavy ear-rings and anklets are very similar to those of the railing figures of Mathurā and the statue is apparently a very early work. It comes from the Gurgaon district.⁵ The other sculptures acquired during the year are comparatively later in origin probably belonging to the mediaeval period. Three of these are Jina figures—one representing Nēminātha and the other Pārśvanātha as is shown by their respective characteristics (*chihnas*) of conch (*śaṅkha*) symbol and the canopy of a seven-hooded serpent ; the third being a standing nude Jina without a symbol. The image of Pārśvanātha is accompanied by the attendant *Yaksha* and *Yakshinī*, namely, Dharaṇendra and Padmāvatī though both have only two arms. Of the seven images wrought in metal the one representing Rishabhanātha is the oldest. It has a short votive inscription written in Sanskrit and Dēvanāgarī characters at the back of the pedestal which is dated in *Samvat* 1216 (A. D. 1159) Ashāḍha ba. 9. The rest are mostly of the Lāmāistic cult and are detailed in Appendix D.

7. *Numismatics*.—The coin cabinet of the Museum has been enriched by 581 specimens during the year. Excepting a few which were purchased they were all presented by the Local Government or the institutions named in

(¹) Passed the M.A. (Previous) examination held in March 1914. Vide *United Provinces Gazette*, page 492, dated the 20th June 1914.

(²) Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, *Catalogue of the Archaeological Museum at Mathura*, page 83.

(³) Cf. *Ibid.* Plate XXII, no. I. 181, and V. A. Smith's *History of Fine Arts*, Fig. 50.

(⁴) Cf. Fig. 69 in V. A. Smith's *History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon* which probably represents Māra.

(⁵) For other Buddhist sculptures from this district see Dr. Vogel, *A. S. B.* for 1909-10, page 65.

Appendix B. Of these 46 are gold coins. The most important coin in this lot which requires a special mention is the *Aśvamēdha* coin of Samudragupta. The legend on its obverse is comparatively much better preserved. Comparing it with a far superior specimen in possession of a local dealer, Pandit Hirananda Shastri has been able to read the legend as :

*Rājūdhirājah prithivīm vijitvā (tṛya)
divam jayatyāhrtavājimēdhah.*

“The sovereign having subdued the earth conquers heaven (as) the performer of the horse-sacrifice.” This legend forms a complete half of an *Upajāti* metre the first *pāda* being in the *Indravajrā* and the second in the *Upēndravajrā* metre and by far goes to support the view that the legends on the Gupta coins are written in Sanskrit verse.¹

Of the rest one is of Chandragupta I; one of Kācha; 15 are of Samudragupta, two being struck in the *Aśvamēdha*, 12 in the Javelin and one in the Battle-axe type; 2 are of Chandragupta II, one is a Venetian Ducat; three are Vijayanagara coins, one having a two-headed eagle tearing elephants with beak and claws on one side and nothing on the other; three are Chandel coins of Sallakshana Varman, Mahipāla and Kīrttivarman; one of Ghiyāsuddīn Tughlaq (A. H. 721); one of Husain Shāh of Jaunpur (A. H. 894); one of Muḥammad bin Humāyun of Kulbarga, and seven are of the kings of Gujarāt and Mālwa, namely Muẓaffar, Muḥammad bin Muḥammad I and Ghiyās Shāh and two are of Akbar. The rest are of non-Indian origin being struck at Constantinople or Egypt.

Out of the silver coins 68 are punch-marked and of various designs; one of Appollodotas of elephant and bull type; one of Menander and three are Parthian coins. The rest are all Muhammadan. Forty-four are of Akbar, 15 of Jahāngir 17 of Shāh Jahān, 80 of Aurangzēb, 9 of Shāh 'Ālam I, 1 of Jahāndār Shāh, 22 of Farrukhsiyar, 3 of Rafi-ud-darajāt, 1 of Ibrāhīm, 21 of Muḥammad Shāh; 4 of Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur, 3 of 'Ālamgir II, 15 of Shāh 'Ālam II, 1 of Muḥammad Akbar and 1 of the East India Company struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam. In this lot the Bangāla coin of Akbar is noteworthy. It is a good specimen and the legend on it is fairly well preserved.

Of the remaining coins 25 are of the Sultāns of Delhi. One of this lot, namely, the coin of Altamsh struck by Raziya is quite a rarity for the only other specimen known is in the cabinet of Mr. Nelson Wright, I.C.S. Ten coins are of the Bahmani dynasty of Kulbarga, 8 of Muẓaffar II and Muḥammad Shāh of Gujarāt with one of Muẓaffar III, 25 of the Sūrī dynasty, 2 of Nāṣir Shāh and Muḥammad Shāh of Mālwa, 6 of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Bahādur Shāh, Jalāl Shāh and Dāud Shāh of Bengal, 5 of 'Adil Shāh of Bijāpur and one of Tippu Sultān.

The lot of bullion or copper coins added this year to the Museum cabinet consists chiefly of the coins of Akbar, Jahāngir, Aurangzēb, and of the Sultāns of Delhi. A few of these, however, are of Husain Shāh of Jaunpur.

To the collection of war medals one silver medal with four clasps and the following inscription has been added.

3,170 Sepoy Nadir Khan 30th B l Infy.

During the year 31 duplicate coins of the value of Rs. 40 were presented to the Mysore Darbār and 24 of the aggregate value of Rs. 23 were sold to the public and the sale-proceeds credited to Government. About 150 casts of coins were supplied to different scholars interested in Indian numismatology.

8. *Natural History*.—This section attracts a larger number of visitors. It has been enriched by a collection of 1,382 birds' eggs representing 275 varieties, 16 birds and one head of a four-horned antelope. As was proposed last year Hindi and Urdu labels, as far as the names in these languages could be ascertained, have been attached to the exhibits to enable the public to understand the specimens. This step has added to the popularity of the institution and made the section more interesting. The remaining specimens will also be likewise labelled very soon. Out of the duplicates 10 birds have been supplied free of cost to St. Mary's Convent High School, Ramnee, Naini Tal. The sale proceeds from discarded specimens amounted to Rs. 12 which have been credited to Government along with other miscellaneous receipts.

9. *Picture Gallery*.—The Picture Gallery has been set up in the upper storey of the main building. As yet 60 paintings and 141 photos have been

¹ A note on these coins has been contributed by the Curator to the *Numismatic Supplement* of the J. A. S. B.

displayed there. The photos represent some of the most important Gandhāra sculptures, the details of the famous Jaina sanctuaries on the Abu mountain, namely, the temples of Vimala and Tejahpāla and a few noted sculptures of the United Provinces. The collection of paintings contains a few specimens of meritorious portrait work which elicited admiration of some experts at the Allahabad Exhibition held in 1910. There are 28 historical and religious or mythological portraits. Of the rest two are ethnographical and 30 of miscellaneous subjects. The Gallery will soon be thrown open to the public and it is hoped will add to the popularity of the Museum.

10. *Ethnographical Section*.—The Local Government having approved of the idea of starting an Ethnographical Section in the Museum the lines on which it was to be run were submitted with my letter no. 641, dated the 2nd September 1913, and sanctioned in G. O. no. 1349/XVIII—417, dated 24th idem. With the approval of the Government the Curator was deputed to Calcutta to study the Ethnographical court at the Indian Museum. On return he drew out a scheme for working the section and it is now under the consideration of the Committee. As the requisite money has been allotted by the Government steps will be taken next year to bring the Section into existence as soon as practicable.

11. *Library*.—Seventy-one books and catalogues and 76 numbers of Journals, Memoirs, and Bulletins, excluding departmental reports, &c., have been added to the Reference Library attached to the Museum. The back numbers of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for the last 20 years have been procured at a comparatively cheap price and added to the library.

12. *Visitors*.—During the year under review His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, Dr. Herman Jacobi of Bonn and Dr. Cohn of Berlin and several other distinguished personages visited the Museum. The total number of visitors as registered by the turnstile was 101,909 and shows an increase of 11,350 over the figures of the past year. Out of these there were 476 *pardahnashīn* ladies. From February, as has been already mentioned, each Friday has been reserved for students and the total number of students who came to the Museum on those days was only 129, the majority being of school-boys.

13. *Finances*.—The receipts of the Museum during the year amount to Rs. 434 and expenditure to Rs. 16,433. The net cost to Government of maintaining the institution amounts to Rs. 15,999.

14. *General*.—The Curator was on tour for 46 days during the year. From 10th to 12th June 1913 he visited Allahabad to select some ethnological specimens which were lying there. In his capacity of Honorary Curator he visited the Sarnath Museum of Archaeology twice. On the first occasion he had to re-arrange the sculptures which were disturbed by the contractors engaged in erecting stands. On the second visit he had to set up and get repaired a few sculptures in accordance with the instructions given him by the Director-General of Archaeology in India. From the 21st December 1913 to the 4th January 1914 and 13th to 18th January 1914 he had to go to Calcutta first to study the Ethnographical court and secondly to attend the Centenary of the Indian Museum. He went to Muttra for four days in order to inspect the cast of the statue of Kanishka which has been prepared for this Museum. He could also find time to identify and list 24 coins for the Phayre Museum and revise part of his list of Monuments for the Archaeological Survey Office, Lahore.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. V. LOVETT,

Commissioner and President,

Provincial Museum Committee,

Lucknow.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 13.)

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1914.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year, 1912-13.	Budget estimates of the year under report, 1913-14.	Actuals of the year under report, 1913-14.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
Contribution by municipal and district boards	147	150	141
Miscellaneous	392	350	293
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	539	500	434
CHARGES.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Curator	4,102	4,500	3,656
Total, Salaries ...	4,102	4,500	3,656
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Clerks and Photographer-draftsman ...	1,642	1,644	1,683
Taxidermist	180	180	180
Servants	1,420	1,464	1,417
Female attendants with gharry hire ...	70	84	84
Total, Establishment ...	3,312	3,372	3,364
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	517	600	981*
Compensation for dearness of provisions ...	...	...	47
Total, Allowances ...	517	600	1,028
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	1,220	1,206	1,121
Preservation of specimens	252	300	311
Library	293	500	432
New cases and furniture	2,298	4,692†	4,508
Hot weather charges	116	150	130
Warm clothing for servants ... ..	...	90	90
Compilation of catalogue of coins ... ..	...	1,900	...
Summer clothing for servants ... ..	...	90	90
Miscellaneous contingencies (pay of menials, stamps, water rate, &c.)	1,932	1,935	1,703
Total, Contingencies ...	6,111	10,863	8,385
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	14,042	19,335	16,433

* Rs. 400 transferred from "Compilation of catalogue of coins."

† Includes the special grants of Rs. 1,940, 552, and 1,500 for an iron safe and show-cases.

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS. 5, 7, 8, and 9.)

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1914.

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
<i>Numismatics.</i>	Government United Provinces ...	12 gold, 344 silver, and 121 copperé coins.
	Government of Bombay, through the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.	8 gold, 26 silver, coins.
	The Director of Agriculture, C. P. ...	9 gold, 3 silver, and 11 copper coins.
	The 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.	3 gold coins.
	The Collector of Farrukhabad	16 silver coins.
	The Collector of Bhagalpur	1 gold coin.
	The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey W. C., Poona.	1 copper coin.
	The Chief of the state Karbhari of Jath, Jath.	1 gold coin.
	The Dewan to his Highness the Raja of Dewas State, Dewas.	6 copper coins.
<i>Natural History.</i>	The Honorary Secretary, Jeypore Museum, Jeypore.	1 copper coin.
	G. O. Allen, Esq., I.C.S., Unao ...	14 birds.
	D. Dewar, Esq., I.C.S., Pilibhit ..	1 bird.
	The Rani of Bilahra, Bara Banki district ...	1 parrot.
<i>Picture Gallery.</i>	Kuar Bam Bahadur Shah of Kheri district ...	1 head of a four-horned antelope.
	The Director-General of Archaeology in India, Simla.	1 picture of La Martinère College.

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 12.)

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March.

Month.		Number of visitors.	Pardahnashin ladies.	Students.
1		2	3	4
April	1913 ...	5,367	42	...
May	„ ...	8,990	...	...
June	„ ...	6,006	69	...
July	„ ...	6,521	45	...
August	„ ...	6,566	37	...
September	„ ...	7,100	19	...
October	„ ...	7,737	39	...
November	„ ...	15,290	61	...
December	„ ...	11,126	40	...
January 1914	...	14,661	32	...
February	„ ...	12,545	92	29
March	„ ...	10,809	46	100
Total		112,718	522	129

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6.)

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1914.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Bell metal image (ht. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ") of Supārśvanātha, a Jaina Tirthānkara, sitting cross-legged in meditation in a miniature temple with several Jina figures shown all round.	...	...	Purchased.
Old cannon (8'4" × 3'6") excavated in the compound of the Court of District Judge, Lucknow.	Lucknow near the Residency.	The District Engineer, P. W. D., Lucknow.	...
A fragmentary copper-celt (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ").	Biṭhur, district Cawnpore.	...	Purchased.
Anklet (diam. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") of mixed metal banded and joined by a rope line twisting. 1 pair. Weight 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.			
Five plates or dishes (diam. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") made of a thin sheet of bell metal (<i>phūl</i>) badly smashed and having broken rims of about one inch height. Weight 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Neora estate, village Singha, Police Station Chilbia, district Basti.	The Under Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Miscellaneous department, Naini Tal.	...
Fragment of a teapoy having only one leg. The top is bulged out by hammering into three hollows which serve as receptacles for articles of worship.			
One lot of thin damaged pieces of trays, &c.			
Copper-celt in two pieces (7" × 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ").	Biṭhur, district Cawnpore.	...	Purchased.
Brass image (11" × 7") of Rishabhanātha, a Jaina Tirthānkara, with a votive inscription in Devanāgarī script, dated <i>Samvat</i> 1216 (A. D. 1159).	Hardwar	...	Do.
Plaster cast of Kanishka's image from the original in Muttra Museum.	Muttra	...	Do.
Brass image (4" × 3") of Tsoṅ-kā-pa, the founder of the Ge-lug-pa sect or 'yellow Lamaism.'	Tibetan Frontier...	...	Do.
Brass image (5" × 3") of Vajradhara (Tibetan Dorje ch' aṅ) also called Guhyapati (Tibetan Sanbali, dag-po) a metamorphosis of Indra and a reflex of Śākyamuni.	Ditto	...	Do.
Brass image (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") of Amitāyu or the Buddha of the boundless life.	Gaya	...	Do.
Brass bull (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 7").	Do.	...	Do.
Iron sword (3'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ").	Lucknow	...	Do.

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6.)

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1914—(continued.)

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Two muzzles of camel guns measuring 5'2"×3½" and 2'9½"×4" respectively.	Mauza Bhondi, tahsil Mohanlal-ganj, district Lucknow.	The Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow.	...
Brass image (1' 11"×1' 1½") of Manjuśrī, the Bodhisattva god, holding the book of wisdom, bow and arrow, and wielding the sword of knowledge.	Nepal ...	...	Purchased.
Brass image (9¼"×7½") of Pārśvanātha (of Digambara or nude sect) with a Hindi inscription, dated <i>Samvat</i> 1652 (=1595 A. D.)	...	...	Do.
Bust of a colossal image (3' 5"×2' 10") in red sandstone probably representing a <i>yaksha</i> who wears a heavy ring, necklace, and a torque. Post Aśokan period.	Palwal, Gurgawan district.	...	Do.
Railing pillar (2'8"×8") in red sandstone with a standing female figure playing on the Indian lyre, probably representing a daughter of Māra. Early K u s h ā ṇ a period.	Ditto ...	...	Do.
Bust of a female figure (1'½"×10½") in red sandstone with long plaited hair hanging on both shoulders and wearing a necklace of large beads. Kushāṇa period.	Gurgawan ...	...	Do.
Slab (1'½"×10½") of sandstone bearing in relief an image of a female deity, possibly Lakshmi. Gupta period.	Do. ...	...	Do.
Fragment (1' 3½"×3' 5") forming the upper right portion of a halo in buff-coloured sandstone with the figures of celestials holding festoons and Gandharvas playing on different musical instruments. At the middle Brahmā is shown seated in a niche. Mediæval period.	Agra. ...	...	Do.
A slab (2'2½"×1'10") with a mutilated figure of a divine pair seated in an easy posture or <i>vilāsamudrā</i> .	Maihar, C. I. ...	...	Do.
A slab (1'8"×1'3") with a mutilated figure of a Buddha seated cross-legged in meditation. Gupta period.	Ditto ...	...	Do.

The last seven sculptures were acquired through Pandit Radha Krishna, Rai Bahadur, of Muttra.

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6.)

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1914—(concluded).

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
A stone slab (2' 3" × 1' 7½") with the figures of Śiva, Pārvatī and Gaṇas. Broken at the right upper corner. Mediæval period.	Maihar C. I. ...		Purchased.
Image (1' 9½" × 1' 4") in sandstone representing <i>Gaja lakshmi</i> seated in <i>vilāsa mudrā</i> . Mediæval period.	Ditto ...	...	Do.
A slab (3' 8" × 1' 10") of red sandstone with an image of Pārśvanātha seated under the canopy of seven hoods of a snake with an attendant standing on each flank and the figurine of <i>Yaksha</i> Dharaṇendra on the right and <i>Yakshi</i> Padmāvatī on the left side.	Ditto ...	...	Do.
A nude figure (3' 10½" × 1' ½") of Nēminātha, a Jaina Tirthaṅkara, standing with his cognizance of a conch symbol shown on the pedestal. Mediæval period.	Ditto ...	...	Do.
A nude figure (4' 4" × 1' 10") of a standing Jina mostly resembling the above mentioned image but without any cognizance.	Ditto ...	...	Do.
A sandstone image (2' 8" × 1' 3½") of a seated female with a much worn short inscription written on the base in Dēvanāgarī characters of about the 13th century. Broken in two pieces.	... ..	...	Do.

These six sculptures were acquired through Pandit Radha Krishna, Rai Bahadur, of Muttra.

Cal
N 15/11/25

Central Archaeological Library,
NEW DELHI. 22 427

Call No. 069.096426
u.p.p.m

Author—

Annual Report on the
Title—Lucknow Provincial
Museum, 21st March 1903.

Borrower No.	Date of Issue	Date of Return
P. B. P. Mam	13/1/2006	18/1/2006